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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ **Remittances** must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

TWO GERMAN VICTORIES.

6,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED AT NUITZ.

The Prussians Around Paris on the Defensive.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE

Strength of French Armies in the Field.

GERMANS FALLING BACK BEFORE BOURBAKI.

ENGLAND.

Prospects of Peace Improving.

LONDON, December 20, 10 A. M.—The prospects of peace are looking much improved this morning. It is thought in Berlin and Frankfort, that the peace basis proposed by the neutral Powers, with some amendments will soon be adopted.

Military movements in the field continue active and the French are evidently endeavoring to concentrate.

One of the German armies is falling back before Bourbaki.

The German Army Around Paris on the Defensive.

The *Telegraph* has a special from Brussels, saying that the late heavy calls for landwehr denotes the weakness of the German army of investment around Paris, and that its operations are now defensive instead of offensive.

One or two sorties like that of last night, (*sic.*) and the siege of Paris will be raised.

German Siege Guns Worthless.

A special from Frankfort says that a month will be required before the bombardment of Paris will be possible. The guns in use in the German army at the present time are utterly worthless for such purpose, and, besides that, Versailles itself is nearly within range of the French guns.

No Fighting Since the 1st Inst.

LONDON, December 20, Noon.—Later advices from Paris are to the effect that there has been no fighting around the city since the 1st instant. The people of Paris had received news from the outside up to the 11th instant. The soldiers and citizens were undismayed. Public order was perfect, and the stores ample for several months.

The Germans Capture Nuitz.

Advices have been received here announcing that the Germans have stormed Nuitz, in the department of Cote D'Or, on the 18th instant. The French withdrew at nightfall. The Germans lost three hundred in killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Prince William, of Baden, who was shot through the cheek.

Opening of the French Coasting Trade.

LONDON, December 20.—The decree opening the French coasting trade to all nations is due to the obstruction of railways, especially in northeastern France.

It is said by the Cologne *Gazette* that Havre is exempted from blockade by the French Government.

General Gleimer was wounded in the battle at Nuitz Friday.

Two French Defeats—The Prussians Take 6,000 Prisoners at Nuitz.

LONDON, December 20.—The French forces attacked by General Werder at Nuitz were in large numbers, and held a strong position. The Germans captured 6,000 prisoners, together with the town. The French were pursued southward on Monday. A French force 10,000 strong has been defeated at Paislay and Fontianelle.

The Situation as Viewed from the Pro-French Standpoint.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 20.—Our Versailles correspondent, after making a tour of the German lines, writes on the 15th quite positively that it will be impossible ever to bombard Paris effectively. The anxiety of the Germans for peace is intense. The German troops are on the point of mutiny. Rats are eaten in Paris only on wagers, and for passtime. The bombardment of Paris is postponed. The bombardment of Versailles is expected every moment. The French have in position guns capable of throwing shells through the King's palace and driving the Germans from their works east and north of Versailles.

Our correspondent with the Tenth corps at Vendome, writing on the 18th, says that after severe fighting on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th on both banks of the Loire, the Germans occupy Freteral, Vendome and Elinay, General Chausey retiring slowly and in tolerable order, hoping to join the Twenty-first corps under General Jaures and the troops near Le Mans and Coulie. The fighting was tedious and bloody. The Germans needed rest.

Prussians Threatening Chateau Renault—Germany Suffering from a Scarcity of Coal.

LONDON, 2:05 P. M., December 20.—The Prussian columns yesterday threatened Chateau Renault, fifteen miles northwest of Tours.

Military critics are of the opinion that the ports around Paris secure the city from bombardment.

Germany is suffering from a scarcity of coal. The working of many of the mines has ceased, the miners having been drafted into the army.

The Army of the Loire.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, December 20.—The Army of the Loire has simply moved some fifty miles north of their former positions, and there joined hands with a new army. An end to the Army of the Loiue is not just yet.

The Failure of Ducrot's Sortie.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, December 20.—Your correspondent, "Malakoff," writing from Paris on the 12th, says: "We have arrived at the starvation point. The supply of meat will last but a few days longer. To save fuel many of the inhabitants remain in bed all day.

"If it had been properly timed, Ducrat's sortie would have succeeded. In the event of the failure of the next sortie, Ducrot, Favre and others of the Government will leave Paris by balloon to prosecute the war in the provinces. Trochu will remain until the surrender of the city."

A New Phase of the War—Ducrot Expected to Make Another Effort to Break the German Lines—German Reinforcements Constantly Arriving.

LONDON, December 20.—A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Versailles on the 15th, says: We have entered on a new and perplexing phase of war as far as Paris is concerned. Ducrot has not entered Paris, but remains at Vincennes. It is certain that he contemplates a renewal of his attempt to break through and effect a junction with the army of Chausey, who is gallantly endeavoring to fight his way northward. We have entered another period of ominous silence, which is probably the precursor of a new storm of fire that will swallow up more thousands of human lives. Meanwhile reinforcements are arriving rapidly, about five thousand daily. The new year will see upwards of 160,000 old soldiers recalled to the ranks after spending years in the occupations of peace, and gathered round Paris, strengthening the deep lines of investment which death wounds and sickness have recently weakened. The guardianship in Germany of 350,000 prussians has been entrusted to the Landwehr, who are now called out. With the exception of boys and old men, the whole manhood of the fatherland is under arms.

FRANCE.

Second Change of Base—Successful Strategy of the Loire Army.

Special to the Herald.]

LE MANS, December 16.—There has been a second change of base. This diffusion of the army of the Loire is successful strategy, as it brings the fighting nearer to Paris. The immense stores accumulated at Blois and Orleans, designed for revictualling Paris, were all saved. The Prussians did not capture a single car load, which is a sufficient answer to the claim that they had routed the army of the Loire at Polay. After leaving Orleans the army of the Loire made a flank movement on Vendome. It might have been easy to defend Tours, but both armies cut loose. The country presents the same facilities for the rapid changes of base as Grant found on the seaboard of Virginia.

PRUSSIA.

Cause of the Failure of Bombardment,

BERLIN, December 20.—The *Cross Gazette* of this city says the cause previously given for the failure to open the bombardment of Paris is incorrect. The difficulties in the transportation of material and heavy guns will be shortly overcome, and further action will be guided altogether by military considerations.

BELGIUM.

Bismarck's Note to Belgium.

BRUSSELS, December 20.—The government has declined to publish Bismarck's note or the answer thereto, before the latter reached King William.

LUXEMBURG.

Letter From the King of Holland.

LUXEMBURG, December 20.—The King of Holland, in a letter to the Government of Luxemburg, says: "Let us together defend the treaty of 1867, the honor and independence of this Duchy."

EASTERN QUESTION.

Abolition of the Scheidt Dues.

BERLIN, December 20.—The Diet of Mecklenburg has voted to pay its full share of the amount required for the abolition of the Scheidt dues.

Fpening of the Wurtemburg Chambers.

STUTTGARDT, December 20.—The King of Wurtemburg opened the Chambers yesterday. In his speech he referred to the glorious successes of the Germans. Their companionship in arms had kindled a desire for political unity, failing which the historic events of the year lack consecration. He urges the deputies to recognize in the Federal treaties lately concluded scope for the developement of the nation and her institutions. A bill will be introduced at once authorizing the present taxation to further war measures, and for the completion of railways.

Speech by King William.

BERLIN, December 20.—King William of Prussia has received at Versailles an address from the Reichstag. In a speech in reply thereto, delivered to a delegation of that body, the King returned his thanks for supplies voted for the prosecution of the war, which has secured national unity, and signified his acceptance of the dignity of Emperor, tendered by the unanimous voice of the princes, free towns and the German nation.

Prussia Has No Designs on Luxemburg.

LONDON, December 20.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* denies that Prussia has any designs upon Luxemburg, and affirms that she resolved to submit to arbitration her complaints relative to the violation of neutrality by the Government of the Duchy, with a view to a claim for indemnity.

Bombardment Impossible—Strength of French Armies in the Field—More Marching than Fighting.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *Herald's* Brussels correspondent telegraphs this morning that the bombardment of Paris is declared to be impossible. It is not humanity which restrains the Prussians, but it is simply an impossibility fcr them to succed, as they have neither the number nor calibre of guns necessary. They have only five hundred guns, mainly twenty-four pounders, while the French outworks which command the batteries can destroy them the moment they open fire.

Paris has now two months supply of food.

A correspondent writes from Vendome that neither of the French armies commanded by Chausey and Bourbaki number less than 100,000 men, and they can draw reinforcements from other parts of France of nearly double that number. The appearance of the French armies is favorable, many of the men are small in stature, but the majority are large, athletic fellows. I have seen whole companies of the Guard Mobiles which presented the appearance of comprising picked men. All that is necessary is the getting of these men accustomed to stand fire. They are raw troops now, but, as was the case in the United States during the rebellion, steadiness on the battlefield was sure to come.

A Vendome correspondent writes as follows on the 14th: Manœuvering is the order of the day with the French army commanded by General Chausey, and the Germans under the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles, and as a consequence there are much more exhausting marches than hard fighting at present.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

John Bright Resigns the Presidency of the Board of Trade—England Declines to Take the Initiative in Reopening the Alabama Claims.

John Bright Resigns.

LONDON, December 20.—John Bright has resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

England Will Not Take the Initiative in Reopening the Alabama Claims.

A full text of President Grant's message is published here to-day for the first time. The *Times*, in its comments, says that if the President expects England to take the initiative for reopening negotiations on the Alabama question he will be disappointed. It was Americans who rejected the last settlement, and that settlement was framed at Washington.

Reception of Commodore Ashbury.

LONDON, December 20.—Commodore Ashbury was met by throngs of friends on his arrival at Liverpool from America, and was subsequently entertained at a banquet given in his honor at the Clarence Hotel.

The Alabama Business.

The Manchester *Post*, in an editorial on the Alabama claims, refers to the services to the United States at the British Court of Charles Francis Adams and Reverdy Johnson, and says the present attitude of America is condemned by the record of her own ministers.

Ought to be Recalled.

An American naval captain is at Constantinople, manufacturing torpedoes and material of war for use in case of war against Russia.

John Bright a Pensioner.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 20.—John Bright has resigned with the pension due to a minister of two years' services. His two years ended on the 16th inst.

Parliamentary Conflict in Italy.

LONDON, December 20.—A correspondent of the *Herald* writes from Rome on the 15th: A severe parliamentary conflict is going on at Florence, as regards the future status of the Pontiff, as an important question submitted to Parliament, to take precedence over all others. The extreme left will endeavor to destroy the peace of the Sacred College and the whole body episcopal. The extreme right will try to save as much as possible of the Court power and dynasty of St. Peter.

The question of the transfer of the capital caused a brisk encounter between the opposite partisans. The ministerial project for guaranteeing the independence of the Supreme Pontiff, and free exercise of the spiritual authority of the Holy See, consists of the following articles: First, personal inviolability of the Pope; second, the palace guards shall be retained; third, the receipt annually of 3,215,000 lire for the guard and former civil list; fourth, the Papal residence to be free from taxes and to be located at the Vatican and Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, and Castel Vandolfo in the country, and they shall be free from the ordinary jurisdiction of the States; fifth, the same immunity shall extend to localities occupied by the general council of the church; sixth, criminals and misdemeanants within such localities and taking refuge there, shall not be pursued by agents of justice or arrested without the sanction of the Pope or the President's conclave; seventh, such residence as aforementioned shall be free from appropriations of the laws; eighth, no searches or sequestrations of any works or documents shall be made in the offices of any sacred congregations invested with attributes by the Pope; ninth, the Pontiff shall enjoy freedom in publishing the acts of his ministry; tenth, cardinals and ecclesiastics taking part in these acts shall be free from molestation from the government; eleventh, there shall be free correspondence between the Pope and the Catholic world; twelfth, the postal and telegraph offices in the Vatican shall be free of charge; Thirteenth, the popal legates accredeted by the Pope shall enjoy the same priviliges as other ministers;—fourteenth, the Pontiff's spiritual and disciplinary jurisdiction shall be exercised free of contest by the state; fifteenth, all ecclesicastic meetings shall be held without Government permission; sixteenth, the nomination of all beneficies, dignities and offices of the church shall be made without Government interference; seventeenth, Episcopal oaths of allegience to the King are abolished; eighteenth, the office of Apostolic Legate to Sicily is abolished; nineteenth, the instutions founded in Rome for the education of priests shall be under direction of the Pope, without interference from the secular authorities; twentieth; all existing laws contrary to the foregoing are hereby abolished.

Spanish Tobacco Loan.

LONDON, December 20.—It is expected that Spain will presently introduce a tobacco loan in the London market.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 20.—The steamship Siberia, from New York December 8th, has arrived at this port. The steamship New York, from New York December 7th, for Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDONDERRY, December 20.—The steamship Britannia, from New York December 1st, for Glasgow, touched off Moville to-day.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Full Power Conferred Upon Gen. Schenck to Settle all Questions between England and the United States.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following: "It gives us unqualified pleasure to state that the fullest powers are to be confided upon Gen. Schenck to conduct to a final settlement all questions now pending between the United States and England. As soon as the appointment of General Schenck was announced in these columns, the *Tribune* indicated the probability that negotiations would at once be transferred from Washington to London. It is matter for congratulation that our new Envoy is to sail at the earliest possible day, with instructions so framed as to leave him the free exercise of his well known energy, tact and discretion in the discussion and arrangement of all our differences with Great Britain."

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Kit Burns, rat baiter and rough, of the Fourth Ward, New York, died in great agony Monday night.

Extensive frauds and defalcations have been discovered in the Engineer Department at Fortress Monroe.

Theodore Tilton retires from the editorial chair of the *Independent* this week.

A woman named Murray smothered her infant in a Jersey City car on Sunday, by wrapping it up too closely to keep it warm, and is now nearly crazed.

The Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H., was destroyed by fire Monday morning, together with its valuable collections. The library was saved. Loss $20,000; insurance $8,000. The building was seventy-six years old.

Scientific men from the East will be employed to vestigate the gas explosion at Cincinnati. The ss by the accident will not exceed $50,000.

The trans-continental travel was somewhat interrupted at Omaha, Neb., yesterday, by the ice in the Missouri river.

The weather in Wyoming and New Mexico was extremely cold, the thermometer being reported at 26 degrees below zero.

At Greeley, Colorado, yesterday, it was reported that the coal mines at Carbon Station, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, were burning, and that a track had to be built around the mine near the station, and that the houses at the station had begun to sink.

A fire occurred at Sycamore, DeKalb county, Ill., on Sunday, which destroyed property valued at over $100,000. The insurance companies lose about $35,000.

A proposition will soon be made to the Common Council of Cincinnati to purchase one thousand acres of land two miles above the mouth of the Little Miami river, to be used for water works purposes, in addition to the present facilities. The price fixed is two hundred dollars an acre. This will be about ten miles above the suspension bridge.

Highway robberies are becoming frequent near Dayton, Ohio. The villains are very bold, in some cases exchanging shots when fired upon. A man was robbed last night near Carlisle station by two men, who stopped him on the public road. A vigilance committee has absolutely been suggested by the citizens of Montgomery county for self-protection.

A fair for the benefit of the wounded soldiers of the German armies was opened at Philadelphia last evening, at Horticultural Hall. The fair on the opening night was a complete success. The French fair is still continued at Concert Hall and has been very successful.

Rothermel's great painting of the Battle of Gettysburg was unveiled in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia last night. There was a large attendance.

The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia celebrated the completion of their new hall by a grand promenade concert and hop last evening. The crush was tremendous.

A cold snap seems to have succeeded the snow storm last Monday all through the Northwest. At Sterling, Ill., Madison, Wis., and several other points the thermometer was down to zero.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, is much better, and now out of danger.

The steamer Japan, from China and Japan, three days behind time, entered the port of San Francisco last evening after dark. Passing North Point she ran into a vessel anchored in the stream with a tremendous crash, then drifted two blocks, colliding with the British ship Marian, carrying away the bowsprit and fore-rigging of the latter, and finally came to anchor off Jackson street wharf. The Japan's steering gear was disabled and it appears she received considerable damage otherwise.

Sylvester V. Papin, an old citizen, and prominent real estate man of St. Louis, died at San Francisco on Sunday evening, whither he had gone for his health.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season in St. Louis. Mercury at 9 A. M., 12; at noon, 15; at 3 P. M., 18; and at 6 P. M. 16. Ice appeared in the river in the afternoon, and the Northern packets have stopped running. If this weather continues two or three days, navigation will be entirely suspended.

The Eagle smelting works at Hamilton, Nevada, were accidentally burned on Monday. Loss ten thousand dollars; no insurance.

The mills at Salem, Oregon, run by water power are all stopped by the cold; the thermometer at Salem at sunrise yesterday was 18 degrees below the freezing; at Hamilton 1 degree below zero.

WASHINGTON.

Remarkable Scene in the House.

An Illinois Member Makes a Personal Explanation in Very Bad Taste—General Schenck's Nomination to be Sent In To-Day—Pomeroy Persists in Introducing Land Subsidy Bills—The Winnebago Chief's Last Little Job—The Southern Express Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1870.

A Remarkable Personal Explanation.

There was a remarkable scene in the House this morning, when Ingersoll, of Illinois, made a personal explanation. He referred to an article in the New York *Post*, criticising him, and went on to say that the article was not inspired by William Cullen Bryant, who, if he knew him (Ingersoll), would probably not have allowed its publication. But the editor of the *Post* had a brother, John H. Bryant, who lived in Ingersoll's District, who was a bad man, and he had inspired the attack. Ingersoll then boasted of having twice secured Bryant's removal from the Collectorship of his District, and said he was now officially reported a defaulter to the amount of over $430,000. As soon as Ingersoll sat down, Dawes took the floor. He said he had known J. H. Bryant from his youth, and his character was spotless. If he was a defaulter he (Dawes) should lose his faith in human nature. Farnsworth and Judd, of Illinois, both testified in a strong and earnest manner to the high integrity and personal worth of Mr. Bryant, whom they had known long and intimately. Ingersoll was thus put on the defensive, and made a very poor figure. He modified his assertion that Bryant was a defaulter, by saying he was reported as being in default to the Government, which members at once explained as the situation of many of the best officers of the Government, and was the result of the peculiar system by which the Government kept its accounts, affording not the slightest presumption of dishonesty. Ingersoll then lost his temper, and in an excited manner proceeded to make insinuations against the private character of Bryant, which, in view of the place, occasion and ladies in the galleries were simply low, contemptible and insulting. The upshot of this episoda was that Ingerssll's personal explanation damaged himself about as much as it was possible for a man to do in so short a time.

Schenck

To-day met with the Committee of Ways and Means for the last time. He expects his nomination to be sent in to-morrow. Hooper, of Massachusetts, will succeed him as chairman of the committee.

Senator Pomeroy's Land Grabs.

Senator Pomeroy, it begins to be feared, will endanger his amicable relations with the President by his persistent devotion to a policy which the latter strongly disapproves. Notwithstanding the earnest protest of the message against more grants of public land to corporations, Pomeroy is continually introducing such measures. He got in another to-day.

Cameron's Last Job.

Senator Cameron rushed through the Senate the other day his bill incorporating the Southern Express Company, and it has already been introduced into the House. This is the same institution which the House Committee on Commerce unanimously reported against incorporating last session, it being well understood by members to be nothing better than a job.

The Election in Philadelphia.

The election to-day in Philadelphia to fill the place in the State Senate of Watts, deceased, resulted in the election of a Democrat. This makes the Senate Democratic. The House is Republican. The anti-Cameron men here are charging the defeat upon the Cameron Republicans, who, they assert, absented themselves from the polls because the party had refused to nominate a candidate of their selection.

Bill to Regulate Ocean Telegraphs.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday completed their ocean telegraph bill, and authorized Mr. Wood to report it. The bill is general in its terms, and authorized the laying of cables from any port of the world to the United States by any parties under certain restrictions. The rights of States in the premises as to the shore ends of cables are left in abeyance. It interferes with nobody's right, and puts all cables on the same terms. There are penalties for interfering with cables, and restrictions for proper and legitimate telegraphing. This bill will avoid action by Congress on single applications, as telegraph parties, under the general provision, can severally file their applications with the Department of State, and complying with the requirements of commerce and business.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1870.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The opinion among leading Congressmen is that the Republicans will be beaten at the election in Georgia, which takes place this week. This is the view taken by many Republicans.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

Adjournment virtually takes place to-morrow night, so far as the house is concerned, it having been decided to-day to devote Thursday to speeches in committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

PROPOSED INTER-OCEANIC RAILWAY.

Colonel J. J. Williams, Chief of Engineers of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, with his corps of engineers, went on board the Nipsic at Norfolk yesterday and sailed this morning for Mexico, to commence the construction of railways and other works upon the Isthmus of Tehuantepec January 1st, 1871. The officers and men of the Nipsic, as well as those of the Kansas and Mayflower, of Capt. Shufeldt's ship canal exploring expedition, are now at Minatillan and will be present, under the orders from the Navy Department, on the occasion of the breaking of ground on the line of this new inter-oceanic railway, which is destined to be of vast importance to the commerce of the United States. The United States consul at Minatillan has been instructed by State Department to be present on the occasion and report the proceedings to that Department.

LOUDONVILLE, O.

Mr. John Smith Has an Increase in His Family—Thirty-Nine Pounds of Smith Divided Between Three Babies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., December 20, 1870.

Mr. John Smith, living nine miles south of here, was presented by his wife on the morning of the 18th with three little Smiths, weighing thirty-nine pounds. John was still alive at six o'clock last evening.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE CONVENTION OF MANAGERS IN ERIE.

ERIE, December 20.—The railroad men were in caucus here until a late hour last night. More officials arrived this morning, and the convention is proceeding with closed doors this morning. The prospect for a satisfactory arrangement for pooling earnings is regarded by outsiders as somewhat doubtful. The New York Central is understood to regard the project with indifference. A canvass of the convention shows that the western men are not enthusiastic for the pooling plan. Augustus Scheil, Vice President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, is President of the Convention, and H. H. Huston, of the Pennsylvania Central, is Secretary. The hospitalities of the city have been tendered the visitors by the City Council. At four o'clock this afternoon they will visit the several manufactories where natural gas is used as fuel, and the natural gas wells.

ERIE, PA., December 20.—At the invitation of the city authorities, the members of the Railroad Convention in session here paid a visit to the natural gas wells of the city, several manufactories where no other fuel is used, and private houses which were warmed and lighted throughout by gas. The Convention has adopted resolutions expressive of their appreciation of the great practical value of the discovery.

To-night the Convention resumed its session. It is understood that the pooling project has been abandoned. Efforts are making to settle upon a freight and passenger tariff satisfactory to all concerned. Everything thus far has been harmonious. It is believed the Erie and Pennsylvania Central are acting in concert. Nothing definite will be known until the Convention dissolves, which will be on Thursday or Friday.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

BALTIMORE, December 20.—The Central Ohio Railroad Company has declares a dividend of three per cent. for the past six months on its preferred and commen stock, payable at the Western National Bank of Baltimore after the 30th inst.

CINCINNATI, December 20.—It is claimed here by the friends of the proposed Cincinnati and Dayton short line that there are no serious negotiations proceeding for the lease of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central, as reported; that the object is to unload stock and prevent the building of new roads

NORTH CAROLINA.

Impeachment of Gov. Holden—Barn Burning and Other Outrages Charged to the Negro Union League.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 20.—At eleven o'clock to-day the Board of Managers appointed by the House to conduct the impeachment of Gov. Holden, attended by the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives, proceeded to the bar of the Senate and formally submitted the articles of impeachment. After the conclusion of the proceedings the Lieutenant Governor vacated his seat as President of the Senate, and shortly afterwards took charge of the executive office. Gov. Holden made no opposition to his taking possession of the office.

By the confession of a dying negro it has been ascertained that all the barn burning and depredations committed in this and adjoining counties for the last year were the result of a planned conspiracy on the part of the negro Union League. Forty names of conspirators are in possession of the authorities. Some arrests have been made, and officers are in hot pursuit of others.

CUBA.

Departure of De Rodas—Additional Troops Sent Into the Field Against the Insurgents—German Vessels Seeking Safety—Rumored Capture of the Insurgent Vice President.

HAVANA, December 18.—On Sanurday Captain General De Rodas and General Santos sailed for Spain. Yesterday General Valmaseda sent into the field against the rebels five hundred soldiers who were doing duty about the city. At present the volunteers are guarding Moro Castle and Cubana, thus relieving the regulars, who may now be used to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

HAVANA, December 18.—German steamers New York, from New Orleans, and Hanover, from Bremen, have arrived here, escaping the French cruisers.

A rumor, which is not confirmed, had spread that a Spanish gunboat had captured the Cuban Vice President Azuillia. The news is discredited. Exchange on England and the United States is declining rapidly. Speculators pay high prices for sugar.

HARRISBURG.

Dechert Elected to the Senate.

Majority for the Democracy, 1,343—The Result of Apathy of the Anti-Cameron Men—A New Move in the State Treasurer Contest—A New Ring in the Field—A Member of the Present Congress to be Run In as a Compromise Candidate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, December 20, 1870.

There is a good deal of excitement here over the news from Philadelphia. About eight o'clock the first dispatch announced Dechert's majority at 1,100, and subsequent dispatches made it twelve, thirteen fifty and fifteen hundred. The Republicans were incredulous, the Democrats jubilant. The latest dispatch gives Dechert 1,343. Many attribute this revolution in the First District to the apathy of the anti-Cameron men, it having been reported that Lindell had pledged himself to Cameron when the latter was in Philpdelphia last week.

Apparently everything with regard to State Treasurer remains in *statu quo*, but there is a nice little plot being concocted which may carry consternation into the ranks of both the Mackey and anti-Mackey factions. The friends of a member of Congress, whose term will expire March 4, are making preparations to push his claim vigorously, and think they can elect him as a compromise candidate. This ring embraces some prominent politicians, all of whom are sanguine of success.

The Commonwealth *vs.* the Credit Mobilier is still on trial, but will probably be concluded to-morrow.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

Debate on the Bill in the House.

Butler's Peculiar Tactics Brought Into Play—The Question to be Decided To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1870.

The amnesty matter came up in the House again to-day, but did not get finished. The only speech of much interest to the floor or galleries was that of Bingham, which was a good specimen of his force and rhetoric. He objected to Butler's bill for various plausible reasons, and advocated his own amendment with earnestness and eloquence. He announced that if his amendment was rejected, he should vote for the substitute of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, as the next best thing. He said he would not support the proposition for unrestricted amnesty introduced by Farnsworth, because he did not believe the country was prepared for so sweeping a measure. During the delivery of Bingham's speech, most of the members present gathered around his chair, several standing during the whole time in the area about the Speaker's desk. The debate was continued during the afternoon by ten and fifteen minute speeches, mostly from Southern Representatives. When the hour for calling the previous question arrived, Butler surprised the House with an exhibition of his peculiar tactics by demanding the previous question on the amendments only, and not on the bill and amendments, declaring his purpose if either of the amendments materially changing the character of the bill were adopted, to move its recommittal, and in this connection he remarked that he could get along without amnesty as long as any member. All who had amendments pending protested, but Butler persisted, and the previous question was ordered only on the amendment. Butler then gave portions of his hour to two members, and when they had spoken the House adjourned, so that the matter will come up to-morrow as unfinished business, Butler having the floor.

MANSFIELD, O.

Reunion of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry—History of the Regiment—Y. M. C. A. Election—Church Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 20, 1870.

The Twelfth Ohio Cavalry held its third reunion at the opera building to-day. The meeting was called to order by the President, Lieut. Col. J. F. Herrick. On motion of Col. Bentley, Major E. C. Moderwell was elected Secretary. The attendance was not large, but the meeting was a very pleasant one. The most important business of the meeting was the action taken on the forthcoming history of the Regiment. The Committee on History reported that the manuscript was now in the hands of the printer, and the book could be procured from Col. J. F. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio. On motion, copies of the history were presented to Major General J. D. Cox, Major General Stoneman, Major General Burbridge, General McLean, General Hobson, General W. J. Palmer and the Adjutant General of Ohio.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Col. Bentley; Vice President, Major E. E. Moderwell; Secretary, Capt. F. A. Dubois; Historian, Capt. F. H. Mason.

The exercise of the day closed with a grand banquet at the Weiler House to-night.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city for the election of officers, convened last evening. H. Colby, Esq., was elected President; James H. Emminger, Vice-President, and Charles Jameson, Corresponding Secretary. The Society is in a flourishing condition.

The holiday season is being inaugurated by a grand bazaar of the First Congregational Church at the Opera House. It is spoken of as the finest thing of the kind ever attempted here.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dechert, Democrat, Elected in the First Senatorial District by 1,343 Majority—Great Rejoicing Among the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1870.

The election passed off quietly. Dechert, Democrat, was elected by thirteen hundred and forty-three majority. The vote stood: Lyndall, tweve thousand seven hundred and forty-one; Dechert, fourteen thousand and eighty-four. There is great rejoicing among the Democrats. The same wards gave Leeds, Republican, for Sheriff, in October, seven hundred and tifty majority.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—The election in the First Senatorial district resulted in a majority of 1,343 for Dechert, the Democratic candidate. In October the Republicans had over 1,000 majority in the same district. The vote was light.

ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

It is Believed the Democrats Carry the State—Gangs of Negro Women Electioneering for the Republican Ticket—Mob Dispersed by the Military.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 20.—The election is progressing in Georgia for members of Congress and the Legislature and county officers. The returns are meagre and unsatisfactory, but it is believed the Democrats carry the State.

MACON, December 20.—Gangs of negro women were at the polls electioneering for the Republican ticket. One negro, who voted the Democratic ticket, was mobbed, when a row ensued, and one of the assailants was shot and severely wounded. The military were called out, and dispersed the mob and quiet was restored.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 20, 1870.

VESSEL FOUNDERED.

Arrived, steamer Lidonian, from Marseilles *via* Bermuda. She reports that the steamer San Francisco, while entering the harbor at Hamilton, December 5th, struck a rock and foundered. The passengers and crew were saved.

SENTENCED FOR COUNTERFEITING.

At Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, James Ryan, *alias* More, was committed to the Island for six months on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit money. When arrested last night at the New Haven depot $2,340 in counterfeit money was found on him.

ARRIVED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Arrived, the steamer Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED.

The schooner Edward Collyer, from Northport for New York, while passing through Hell-Gate to-day was struck by a squall and capsized off Nigger Point. She will be a total loss. The crew were saved.

THE PENALTY FOR PERJURY.

Henry W. Yeston was to-day sentenced to ten years at hard labor for perjured testimony in a divorce suit.

MEETING OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New York Colonization Society was held this afternoon. The report showed that the interest in the cause was increasing. Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse was re-elected President.

SUIT REMOVED.

Judge Brady to-day ordered the Erie-Ramsey case removed to Rensselaer county.

MEETING OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this evening for the purpose of considering the report of the Commissioners recommending the abolition of privateering. The meeting was largely attended by merchants and citizens generally. After an interesting discussion, in which George Opdyke, A. A. Low, A. B. Ruggles and others participated, it was resolved by an overwhelming vote not to adopt the report. The general sentiment of the meeting seemed altogether in favor of the retention of privateering, and in the opinion of those who declared it invaluable to this country in time of war were vehemently applauded. A resolution asking Congress to pass a law to facilitate the laying of a cable across the Pacific Ocean from the Western coast of America to the eastern coast of Asia was adopted.

ARRIVED OUT.

The steamship Thuringia has arrived at Hamburg.

Admiral Rogers and Mr. Seward's party arrived at Tien-Tsin October 27. Great preparations were being made for their reception at Pekin, where they will be entertained at the Russian Ambassador's. Sixteen Chinese were executed for the Tien-Tsin massacre. McLeary, Browm and the Chinese Embassy have returned to Pekin.

Ærated Crackers.

Something new. Sold by all grocers. MWF

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

STARTLING RUMORS.

The President and Senator Sumner

Unsuccessful Attempts to Make Peace—What the President Required of Col. Forney.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1870.

The bitterness manifested toward Senator Sumner by the principal leaders in the annexation movement is attracting a good deal of attention. Within the last ten days an earnest attempt was made by the friends of the President and of Mr. Sumner to bring about a better understanding, and after considerable consultation the President was approached upon the subject. He manifested much feeling, and replied emphatically that Mr. Sumner had attacked him in executive session in the Senate, had spoken bitterly of him in the street cars, and also in Boston and at the West; that on some of these occasions Sumner had attributed dishonest motives to him, and if he were not President he should hold Mr. Sumner personally responsible, and demand satisfaction of him. This somewhat startling talk put the peace-makers to sudden flight. It has also come out that officers about the President share his feelings in this matter, and one of them is reported to have gone so far as to declare that if he were not officially connected with the executive he would subject Mr. Sumner to personal violence. This whole matter is creating a great deal of talk among those who have been aware of its extent and nature. The connection of Col. Forney with this difference between the Administration and Mr. Sumner has been this: He was given to understand by one of the President's staff officers that he would be expected in his paper to attack Mr. Sumner for his course on San Domingo, and his attitude toward the President. This Mr. Forney positively declined to do, on the ground that Mr. Sumner had long been and still continued one of his personal friends. This decision closed the White House against Forney.

SAN DOMINGO.

Interesting Debate in the Senate.

An Able Speech by Senator Sumner—The Character of the Documents His Resolutions Call for Hinted at—The Annexationists Very Active—No Chance for a Final Disposition of the Matter Before the Holiday Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1870.

The contest in the Senate to-day over San Domingo was exceedingly earnest in character. What was said in debate was a small part of the matter. The side conferences among Senators, and the activity displayed among the desks by friends of Morton's resolution, and the care with which they watched the temporary absence of Senators on their side, so as to summon them by pages at every vote, showed a deeper interest in the subject than is often seen on the floor of the Senate. There was quite a struggle over the motion to take up the resolution, Morton, Thayer, Howard, Chandler, Conkling, Carpenter and Kellogg being active supporters of the motion. On the first test vote Carpenter, Conkling and Chandler showed their anxiety by going to the desk and overlooking the Clerk as he called the roll. When the list was finished, these Senators procured a copy, and going to Morton's desk, had an earnest consultation and compared notes. Chandler further made himself conspicuous by going around the Senate to several members, as Howard, Nye and Thayer, and exhibiting his list with a considerable degree of satisfaction.

Mr. Sumner, at the outset of the discussion, showed himself to be a more formidable opponent to the new scheme than its friends had counted upon. Before he had spoken five minutes he was interrupted by several of the annexationists on various trivial points, none of which were sustained by the Chair. Beginning by stating what his resolutions of inquiry called for, and in answer to an absurd statement of Howard that the report of his special committee last session contained all the information Sumner now asked for, he said that he wanted the two conventions upon the basis of which the President had negotiated the treaty; also, a copy of the Dominican Constitution, by which it would appear that the public domain of that Island could not be transferred. He wanted a copy of the treaty with France, which would show that Dominica was bound in a large sum to Hayti. He wanted also a mass of official documents, part of which he had read in the Navy Department and the character of the rest of which he knew, and knew to be such that the country and Senate should know their contents. He intimated in plain and pointed terms that what he desired to have furnished was of great significance, and such as the Senate could not afford to act on without examining.

Morton and all acting with him were very uneasy under Sumner's explanation, and tried during his speech ineffectually to get a vote without further debate.

Sumner closed his remarks by stating that while his resolution simply called for that documentary information which would enable the Senate to act intelligently, Morton's proposition, if adopted, would commit Congress to the policy of annexation.

The vote to take up Morton's resolution which immediately followed Mr. Sumner's speech, was successful, the vote standing yeas 36, nays 17. Immediately upon the announcement of this result, Senator Buckingham moved to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On this motion Senator Sumner demanded the yeas and nays, and here the discussion again branched out.

Mr. Schurz proceeded to show the utter impracticability of the resolutions submitted. He stated it to be an utter impossibility to attain the objects called for in the resolutions, if they were sincere, in so short a time. He was of opinion that the whole thing was a humbug, and he proceeded to ridicule the report which would be forthcoming in sixty days according to Senator Morton's assertions, in a very effective manner.

Senator Thurman struck the same vein, and rung the changes on what might be expected in the theological, geological, physical, moral and intellectual report of the condition of the people after two months' observation. He stated that Congress cannot by joint resolution annex territory except as a State. It was only in this doctrine that Texas was admitted, and it was not his opinion that the people of the United States were ready to erect San Domingo into a sovereign State. Inasmuch as the Senate had once refused to ratify the treaty of annexation, he believed it to be stultification on its part to take any further steps in the matter. He could see no use for the commission unless annexation was to follow. He considered the worst feature of the resolution to be that the commissioners therein mentioned were to receive no compensation.

Mr. Morton immediately suggested that they were to be officers of the Government, already in its service and pay—perhaps members of Congress. This suggestion had a most unfortunate effect, and was ridiculed from one end of the Senate to the other—even by those who were friendly to Morton's measure. This feature was discussed the balance of the afternoon, greatly to the discomfiture of the friends of the measure. In spite of all efforts to the contrary a motion to adjourn was carried, and the vote on the reference of the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was postponed until to-morrow. It is the intenion of the friends of Morton's resolution to-morrow to defeat the proposition to refer to the Committee, and force it to a vote, and to accomplish this they assert that they will not allow adjournment till a vote is taken. Mr. Sumner will speak at length on the subject, and Conkling will reply to him. As legislation in the House previous to the recess closes at two P. M. to-morrow, the matter cannot be disposed of before the holiday adjournment.

MEXICO.

The Construction of a Railroad Authorized—The Election for President and Congress—Successful Operations Against the Revolutionists.

MEXICO, December 11.—Congress has passed a bill authorizing the construction of the Tuxpan Railroad.

The election for President and Congress will test the strength of the Tejeda and Diaz parties. The adherents of Tejeda, it is believed, will win.

The Government has been successful in its operations against the revolutionists in Guerrero, and the Legislature of Paxaca has granted extraordinary powers to the Governor in his efforts to suppress the Tehuantepec revolutionists of the two republics. The newspapers say that the Juchitrads have not only assumed a defiant attitude, but are confident of success.

THERE is no reason to doubt the statements of the New York *Times* about the census of that city, and according to them the clatter over the subject may as well cease. By this we learn that no response was made either to Marshal Sharpe's request to Mayor Hall to give the names of complaining, or on the part of the public to the Board of Aldermen's request for all omitted persons to give notice thereof. No publication was made of the census of the Tenth ward, taken by the municipal authorities, for the simple reason that the result was less than the United States officers obtained. Mayor Hall, in his letter to Secretary Delano, inclosed "two memoranda, selected from many in possession of the local Census Committee, in order to exhibit to you the kind of complaints which have previously been made." These complaints were omitted from the copy of the letter sent at the same time to Marshal Sharpe, but he got them from Washington. One was anonymous and of course beyond interfering with. The other was that two tenement houses had been omitted, but a reference to the reports showed this to be untrue. Again, Marshal Sharpe caused another census of the Sixth ward to be taken by other men than the first employed, with the result the same as that of the Tenth ward, taken by the local authorities; the population proved to be less than that returned in the first instance. In view of these things there seems to be little need for another attempt at counting the New Yorkers. They are not so numerous as they boasted, and had better not hazard a recount.

Six hundred feet, or one-fourth of the famous Emma Mine, in Cottonwood, near Salt Lake City, owned by Woodman, was sold yesterday for one hundred and ten thousand dollars, gold. Marshall and Carter, attorneys, were the purchasers.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN reported a bill in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to authorize the issue of an additional $300,000,000, of five per cent. bonds, authorized by the funding law of last session. He asked the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. TRUMBULL objected and the bill went over.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill amending the tax and tariff law of July 14, 1870, so as to restore the former rates of duty on imported brandy and opium, with adverse recommendations.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for detailed information in regard to the bonds of the State of Indiana held at any time by the Interior Department as trustee for certain Indian tribes.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Senate proceed to consider his resolution for the appointment of a commission to proceed to San Domingo.

Mr. SUMNER said his own resolution on the subject was entitled to preference.

Mr. SHERMAN desired, before further debate took place on the Dominican matter, to take up the House bill to correct an ambiguity in the classification of sugar duties.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had been shown a letter received by Mr. Vickers from a respectable Baltimore sugar firm, stating as their opinion that the bill would increase the duties. He desired all parties interested to have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that all parties in the interest had been heard, and moved to take up the bill, but under the ruling of the VICE-PRESIDENT the motion was decided premature, when the pending question upon Mr. MORTON'S motion was further debated, and the resolution of Messrs. SUMNER and MORTON read.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he could see no objection to either resolution. He had been opposed to the annexation of San Domingo, and was free to say that his opinion had not changed.

Mr. HOWARD preferred the resolution of Mr. Morton, as more comprehensive than that of Mr. Sumner. He would ask the Senator from Massachusetts what information he expected to obtain from the executive departments not already set forth in the report of the special committee of last session relative to the case of the imprisonment of one Hatch and covering San Domingo affairs?

Mr. SUMNER replied that the inquiry referred to that Committee was simply as to alleged misconduct of an American officer, General Babcock, and that they stood four for excusing and three for condemning that officer. He understood his friend to argue now that that inquiry was to be substituted for any investigation into the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo or the purchase of the Bay of Samana.

Mr. HOWARD protested against the false position attributed to him by Mr. Sumner, remarking that his purpose had only been to inquire as to what documents or information he required in addition to the report referred to.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded to enumerate various additional items of information for which his resolution called. His remarks were interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, when the calendar came up as the regular order of business.

A motion to postpone the calendar, in order to proceed with the San Domingo question, was carried, yeas 30, nays 22.

The question recurring on Mr. MORTON'S motion to take up his resolution concerning San Domingo, Mr. SUMNER was awarded the floor. He said that very few, if any, points in his resolution were covered by the special report of last session referred to by Mr. Howard. He intimated that there was a constitutional inhibition against any treaty making power on the part of the Dominican authorities, a treaty with France, which included America as part of Hayti, forbidding such a thing.

The Senate then voted upon Mr. MORTON'S motion, Mr. SCHURZ demanding the yeas and nays, and the motion was agreed to, yeas 36, nays 17. The resolution was then read.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MORTON briefly advocated his resolution, remarking that he could not see any objection to it and that an affirmative vote would not commit anybody upon annexation.

Mr. SCHURZ supposed the intention was to appoint a scientific commission to go over the Island of San Domingo and investigate everything there—water, earth and air, and the mental and moral condition of the population. He argued that if serious, the matter of investigation would take from three to five years, while if intented as a sham and humbug, it ought not to be undertaken at all. He favored reference to the Committee as a means of indicating with precision the subjects entitled to investigation.

Mr. MORTON replied that it was not proposed to make a geological survey. He thought the information indicated as desirable might be readily procurable within sixty days or less.

Mr. SCHURZ, to substantiate his estimate of the length of time necessary for such investigation, reviewed each of the topics of inquiry specified in the resolution. He said personal inquiry into the desire of the people to become annexed to the United States would require three months at least, in consequence of a lack of railroad facilities of the Island, and that the report upon the physical, moral and mental condition of said people could not be made within six months, and as to the resources of the country the Commissioners could not report upon speculation, but would have to see them with their own eyes, and for this six months more would be required, and so on with the remaining subjects of inquiry, such as mineral and agricultural productions.

Mr. THURMAN spoke of the persistence with which the President had urged the acquisition of Dominica. Seeing that it was not likely to be annexed under the treaty-making power for want of a two-thirds vote in the Senate, the President had gone so far as to suggest its annexation by joint resolution, as in the case of Texas. The pending resolution was doubtless offered with a view to such a move. He reminded the Senate that the island could not be annexed as a territory, but must come in, if at all, as a State. Would the Senate recede from its position and admit San Domingo without one man out of 100,000 there being able to speak the English language, or having the slightest idea of our institutions? The resolution was objectionable in its details. The President was to select his own men as Commissioners, without a word of consent by the Senate. He was to appoint men without compensation. This feature Mr. THURMAN regarded rather as an objection. Who would go to San Domingo without compensation, unless he was a jobber or the tool of jobbers? The appointment of army officers was equally objectionable.

Mr. MORTON explained that he had not alluded to army officers, but to members of Congress as members of the Commission.

Mr. THURMAN replied that that made the matter still worse. He hoped the President would not send him. He knew he would not send his friend Casserly, and doubted whether his friend from New Jersey (Stockton) would be sent, though that Senator had been in the diplomatic service. Would the President send his friend, the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Sumner.) [Laughter.] No doubt he would be willing to send the Senator from Indiana (Morton), but that Senator might not be willing to forego his seat in the Senate to go down to San Domingo for the purpose of looking into the physical, mental and moral condition of the inhabitants. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. SCOTT, referring to Mr. Morton's remark, which he considered significant, coming from that Senator, that the commission would probably be made up of members of Congress, favored its reference with a view to amendment prohibiting any such appointments. All the reasons which could operate to prevent the appointment of a member to public office during his term ought to prevail in such case; besides, no member of the Senate could be selected who had not already adjudged the question.

Mr. PATTERSON, replying to the intimation that the Dominican treaty had failed at the last session because of want of information, argued that if sufficient facts were not accessible to the Senate here in Washington, then the facts upon which the administration acted were not sufficient to justify it in negotiating the treaty, and none ought to have been negotiated. He was in favor of extending the proposed investigation to include the examination of all contiguous foreign territory, and giving the Commission abundant time for the purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN agreed with Mr. Scott that it would be improper to permit the selection of a member of the Senate or an army officer as one of the Commission, he preferred the selection of the three Commissioners from among the most distinguished men of the country outside of political life.

Mr. SUMNER here suggested the name of General Sherman, when Mr. SHERMAN replied that perhaps his friend Sumner knew that General Sherman had decided his opinion on this question, and when once decided was almost as impervious to opposite conviction as the Senator from Massachusetts himself.

Mr. SHERMAN proceeded to discuss the causes which led to the rejection of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, chief among these being the want of necessary information and the peculiar circumstances under which the treaty was negotiated, tending to create doubt and hesitation in the absence of reliable data.

Remarks were also made by Mr. BUCKINGHAM in support of the proposed reference, and by Mr. DAVIS to the effect that the resolution was a further pet scheme of the President, and was unconstitutional and monstrous.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the resolution as tending to commit the Senate in advance to the annexation project, which he regarded as unwise and full of injury to the country.

Mr. EDMUNDS favored the resolution as an opponent of annexation, believing investigation would demonstrate the impolicy of incorporating the island into our political system. The American people had an absorbing interest in that great archipelago in the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and would repel at once any aggressive movement in that direction by any people on the face of the globe. Should any such interference occur, it would be our right and duty to protect our neighbors in their independence until the time did come when they could be admitted into the Union.

Without disposing of the subject the Senate at 4:15 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ORTH moved that the special orders be set aside, and the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to Paraguay be taken up on Thursday, January 5th, to the exclusion of all other business. So ordered.

The House at 1 o'clock proceeded to the consideration of the Amnesty bill. Mr. DEGENER spoke in favor of general amnesty as the corner stone of the reconstruction edifice, but admitted that general amnesty had been buried last week in Arlington Cemetery.

Mr. MANNING made an argument in favor of general amnesty.

Mr. BINGHAM then addressed the House. This question, he said, touched the honor and in some sense the prosperity of the American people. The first question on which the House would be called upon to vote would be the amendment offered by himself in the first section of the bill. Why not, then, adopt it? The whole number of persons whom it excepted did not exceed two hundred men, and would let them bide their time until the people were satisfied that they were clothed and in their right mind, ready to submit to the Constitution and laws. If his own amendment were not adopted, then he would vote for the amendment offered by Mr. Peck, but under no circumstances would he vote for the bill as reported by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Butler.] He wished it extended to those who were lately in arms against the Republic, so that the world might witness another exhibition of the magnanimity of that great and triumphant people who carried the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. FITCH spoke in favor of general amnesty. He believed that Breckenridge might safely be permitted to defend the principle of secession in the United States Senate before empty galleries, rather than that a Senator, without his principles, his culture or his taste, should insult the world with an offer to exhume the bones of the loyal dead. He said if he could put life again into the brave eyes that were closed forever amid the sulphurous smoke of battle; if the earth could give back the gallant hearts that throbbed out their lives in red libations for liberty; if we could marshal once more the nameless dead who battled above the clouds of Lookout Mountain; who vexed the current of the Mississippi; who stood on the hills before the gates of burning Richmond; who carried our banner over every inch of American soil, they would say as with one voice, the amnesty which could permit their honorable insulter a place in the Senate might well afford their more honorable assailants an opportunity to achieve a few county clerkships.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of universal amnesty, and remarked that his State, which had 25,000 Republican majority, abrogated every vestige of disability by a vote of 103,000 in the affirmative to less than 1,000 in the negative.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida, protested solemnly and uncompromisingly against universal amnesty, believing it to be a policy fraught with danger to the loyal people, his constituents, to Republican institutions, and to the still unsuccessfully reconstructed governments of the Southern States.

Mr. PROSSER regretted very much that he could not go for general amnesty. He did not believe that the time had arrived when that policy could be safely adopted. He reminded the House that even yesterday fourteen Democratic members had voted that secession was a debateable question.

Mr. JONES corrected that statement, and said his resolution merely declared that secession was at the opening of the rebellion a debatable question.

Mr. PROSSER went on to argue that it was the full intention of the leaders of the Democratic party, by violence and intimidation, to carry every Southern State at the next Presidential election, and he therefore demanded some measure of legislation that would put a stop to the lawless proceedings that were being carried on in every Southern State.

Mr. McKEE declared himself in favor of general amnesty, but said that he would vote for the bill as the best thing that they could get.

Mr. MERCUR opposed the bill because it deprived citizens of their vested rights.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, at half-past three, moved the previous question on the pending amendments.

Mr. BINGHAM required the previous question to apply to the bill as well as the amendments.

Mr. BUTLER declined to make that motion, and said he wished to have the bill in such a position as that he might move its recommitted.

Mr. BINGHAM asked Mr. Butler whether he had intimated this morning that he would divide his motion for the previous question.

Mr. BUTLER said he thought it was time to stop the diarrhœa of words

Mr. BINGHAM would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts to keep faith with the House, and if not, he would ask the House to compel him to do so; [Laughter.] That was all. He added, in an undertone, that it was a devilish outrage.

Mr. COBURN moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM—Oh, no; that carries the amendments with it.

Mr. COX hoped his friend from Indiana would withdraw the motion, and let the House, by a vote, express the public sentiment.

The motion to lay on the tabe was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to the House to vote down the previous question. The previous question was recinded by 91 yeas to 84 nays.

Mr. BUTLER being entitled to close the debate, yielded fifteen minutes to Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, who argued against universal amnesty as something that would be humiliating to the Government in forcing pardon upon men who did not admit that they had done wrong.

Mr. HOGE, of South Carolina, declared himself opposed to the bill and amendments. He was not in favor of general amnesty so long as his constituents were subjected to be maltreated and shot down and murdered because they advocated the doctrines of the Republican party.

Mr. BUTLER yielded to a motion to adjourn, and the House, at ten minutes of four, adjourned.

Teas in Bond.

Teas direct for Pittsburgh, in bond, are coming for the house of Jenkins & Brother. This will enable dealers to buy the new crop of Green, Japan and Oolong Teas, of all grades, at New York prices.†

Ask for Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal,

In one pound papers. Bakery, 91 and 96 Liberty street. MWF

Reduction on Teas.

Jenkins & Brother, the leading tea men of our city, have reduced the prices of all teas. This reduction is equal to the reduction in duties which takes place January 1st, 1871. †

MARRIED.

BARD—CLARKE—December 20, 1870, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., assisted by Rev. David Elliott, D.D., Mr. JAMES W. BARD and Miss MARY F. CLARKE. No cards.

COLLIER—McCANDLESS—December 20th, 1870, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. S. F. Scovel, HENRY A. COLLIER to MAGGIE, daughter of the late Wm. McCandless, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

STRAIN—At her residence, No. 17 Wylie street, Pittsburgh, Mrs. ELLEN STRAIN, relict of the late Thomas Strain, Sr., deceased, and mother of John A. and Chas. B. Strain, at half-past one o'clock P. M. Tuesday, December 20, 1870, aged sixty-seven years.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, where solemn High Mass of Requium will be sung, and from thence proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

[Boston papers please copy.]

KINCAID—On Monday, December 19, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY M. KINCAID, wife of James T. KINCAID, Sr., aged sixty-eight years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 48 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Address Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—BAKER—A GOOD BREAD Baker. Apply at 307 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1st a Small House of 5 to 7 Rooms, within ten minutes walk from the Postoffice. Would wish to purchase the same by Monthly or Quarterly Payments. Please address House, Commercial office, stating location, price, &c.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—AN EXPERIENCED Man to Manufacture and Compound Lubricating Oils. To a good man who understands the business fully, a permanent situation and good salary will be given. No other need apply. Address, with references, American Lubricating Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FIFTY COMPETENT Salesmen on a stated salary (not commission) to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. WM. SUMNER & CO., 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN—IMMEDIATELY, two good, energetic Salesmen. Inquire at 110 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men and Boys want all kinds of work. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. MWF THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SHEARS—SUITABLE FOR 8 inch Tram. Quote most favorable terms at once. BATTELLE & CO., Memphis (Tennessee) Rolling Mill. MWF

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER. Must be a graduate and professor of religion. Address, with reference, Rev. H. WEBBER, Principal North Sewickley Academy, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—MANUFACTURERS using large steam power, and wishing the services of an Engineer of Unquestioned Ability and Integrity would do well to address N. O. LAKE, Newtown, Queens county, N. Y.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE Dwelling House, on Center avenue, containing Nine Rooms and Summer Kitchen. Good Outbuildings; Front and Side Yard; all in complete order. Possession immediate. Furniture for Sale or Rent. Address Box 160, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on security in Allegheny county, in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Apply at the Real Estate Room of CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, DOING A good Retail Business; located in a central part of the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to R. E. SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThS

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL Drug and Prescription Store on one of the most important thoroughfares in the two cities. Everything in prime order and good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Terms easy—will be sold on inventory of stock, if desired. Applications for purchase to be made within ten days to GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, No. 28 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ROBERTSON'S PATENT Friction Grease and Belting Conservator. The only Grease for sale in the market that will not injure your Belting. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. w

NEW BACON HAMS AND SIDES OUT of smoke this morning, very nice. F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

NEW LARD AND PORK—20 TIERCES and 300 Buckets Prime Leaf Lard, and 50 Barrels Mess Pork, arriving, in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds, for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No 127 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand, for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & Co., corner Marion and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—DESIRABLE Residence in McKeesport; two-story Brick House of 11 Rooms, with large Hall, Pantry and Storeroom; Lot 120x140 feet. This Property is situated on an improved street, (Market street), and has been lately fitted up with all the essentials of a first-class city house. Has a Wrought Iron Hot Air Furnace, Range, Bath Room, Water Closet, Stationary Washstands, Hot and Cold Water, Gas, Washhouse, &c., and will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about to move East. Apply to A. W. LUKENS, McKeesport, Pa. MWS

PARTIAL LIST OF HOUSES, LOTS, Farms, Stores, Business Chances, Manufacturing Sites, Mills, City and Suburban Property, for sale by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, and fully described, with many hundred more, in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. Send for a copy. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

	Price.
Country Store, Mahoning county Ohio	$ 1,500
1,500 Acres Timber Land, Somerset county, Pa	$10 per acre.
Farm, 84¼ Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	35 per acre.
6¾ Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	4,000
Farm, 266 Acres, Hancock county, W. Va	12,000
Farm, 200 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	9,000
Grist Mill, 30 or 40 acres, Hancock county, W. Va	6,000
Patent for sale, or exchanged for real estate	5,000
Good Tavern Stand and 50 Acres, Grundy county, Tenn	1,050
Neat Dwelling, City	3,100
Neat Dwelling, City	3,000
Country Store for Sale or Rent	8,000
Manufacturing Site, City	60,000
Business Stand and Residence	9,000
Manufacturing Property, Connellsville, Pa	
5 Dwelling Houses, Allegheny City	12,000
Farm, 106 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	13,000
Farm, 415 Acres, Fayette county, Pa	4,500
Country village Store and Residence	2,700
City Residence, Allegheny City	5,000
Farm, 121 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	12,000
Building Site or Garden Spot, 2 Acres, Sewickley borough	6,500
Country Village Store and 1-2 Acre, New Waterford, O	3,300
Two Lots, Suburbs, Wilkinsburg, Pa	700
Houses and Lots, Allegheny City	5,100
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	10,000
Grist Mill, Lawrence county, Pa	12,000
Planing Mill, Westmoreland county, Pa	4,000
Suburban Residence, East Liberty	7,500
Fine Fruit Farm, 90 Acres, Crawford county, Pa	7,200
Butcher Stand, Moundsville, W. Va	3,600
Distillery, Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, Store, &c	40,000
Virginia Plantation, 535 Acres, Bedford county, Va	25,000
Suburban Lot, Hazlewood, 23d Ward, city	2,500
One Acre of Grapes, Allegheny City	4,000
Country Residence, Allegheny county	6,000
Mills, Dwellings, 15 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa	8,000
Business Opening, Ohio	9,500
Farm 160 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	21,000
Farm 150 Acres, Clearfield county, Pa	4,500
115 Acres of Coal, Panhandle Railroad	20,000
Cliff street Residence, city	17,000
Farm 125 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa	24,500
440 Acres Coal and Timber Land, Cambria county, Pa	17,600
Suburban Building Site	3,500
Farm, 100 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa	9,000
4,500 Acres Missouri Land, for sale or exchange	$2 50 per acre
Farm, 78 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	9,500
80 Acre Farm, Grist and Saw Mill, Ohio	7,000
Farm for Rent, of 160 Acres, near the city	
Country Residence and 6 Acres, Blairsville, Pa	8,000
Farm, 120 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa	7,000
Farm, 186 Acres, Washington county, Pa	21,000
Family Grocery, Allegheny City	
Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Farm 76 Acres	8,000
Building Lots and Manufacturing Site	
Manufacturing Site, 23½ Acres	$300 per Acre
Farm, 56½ Acres, Washington county, Pa	5,650
Farm, 150 Acres, Indiana county, Pa	9,000
10 Lots, 4 Frame Houses, 13th Ward, City	9,000
Lumbering Property, 1,700 Acres and Saw Mill	30,000
Farm, 161 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	10,000
Building Lot, Eleventh Ward, City	700
Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa	6,000
Grist Mill and 27 Acres, Ohio	5,500
Country Residence, Beaver county, Pa	6,000
House and Lot, City	5,500
House and Lot, Beaver county, Pa	2,500
Country Residence, Rochester, Pa	5,500
Stock Farm, Indiana county, Pa	$45 per Acre
250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee	1,200
Farm, 163 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	10,000
Farm, 21½ Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio	5,000
Farm, 207 Acres, Beaver county, Pa	$65 per Acre

BOARDING.

BOARDING—LARGE SECOND STORY front Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Boarding, for a Gentleman and Wife or two Single Gentlemen; House located on Penn street. Address M. B. M., this office.

NOTICES.

☞ MONONAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at the Office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Officers and Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, and other business. The Polls will be open until 4 o'clock P. M. W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE Members of the Society for Relief of Disabled Firemen will be held at the office of the Clerk of Courts (Court House), Pittsburgh, Pa., on THURSDAY, December 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M. This meeting is for the purpose of taking action in regard to the distribution of the funds now in the hands of the Treasurer to Charitable Institutions. By order WM. M. GORMLY, President. JOSEPH BROWNE, Secretary.

☞ ELECTION—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company).—An Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 10th of January next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 19, 1870.

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.—The annual Election for Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock. F. L. STEVENSON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 11, 1870. tf

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBT. J. STONEY, Cashier. December 10, 1870.

☞ CITY BANK—THE ANNUAL election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. N. MORGAN, Cashier. December 12, 1870.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—An election for nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Eleven Directors will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 12, 1870.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The annual election for Nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—ELECTION.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1871, the 10th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. R. K. WILSON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 9, 1870.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. A. LONG, Cashier. Pittsburgh, Pa., December 10, 1870.

☞ ELECTION.—AN ELECTION for Eleven Directors for the PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. F. M. GORDON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Nine Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOS. LAURENT, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 16, 1870.

☞ PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company (formerly Monongahela Valley Railroad), will be held at their office, No. 61 Fourth avenue, second floor of M. and M. Bank Building, on the Second MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President and Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. J. R. JAQUES, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 19, 1870.

☞ CITY INSURANCE COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Second Instalment on stock will be due and payable at the Office of the Company, 64 Fourth avenue, on or before DECEMBER 20, 1870. By order of the Directors. J. S. GOENINGER, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 16, 1870.

THE PITTSBURGH ART GALLERY Will Open to the Public on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., For the Season of 1870 and 1871. W. D. McCUE, Secretary.

PATENTS,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

MUNN & CO. continue to give opinions in regard to the Novelty of Inventions, Free of Charge, make Special Examinations at the Patent Office, prepare Specifications, Drawings, Caveats and Assignments, and prosecute Applications for Letters Patent at Washington, and in all European Countries. They give special attention to the prosecution of Rejected Claims, Appeals, Extensions and Interferences.

☞ Pamphlet of the New Patent Law for 1870 furnished Free. Address

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

A sixteen-page Weekly, devoted to MECHANICS, MANUFACTURES, INVENTION, CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE and POPULAR SCIENCE. Full of splendid Engravings. Terms $3 00 a year. Specimen number sent free. Address

WFM MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Merry Christmas

AND

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

New and Desirable Goods,

FOR

Holiday Presents.

Bargains, Bargains.

Work Boxes at Cost;
Cigar Stands, at Cost;
Wax and China Dolls;
Initial Handkerchiefs, at Cost;
Point Lace Collars, at Cost;
Point Lace Handkerchiefs, at Cost;
Val. Lace Collars, at Cost;
Val. Lace Handkerchiefs, at Cost;
Leather Satchels, at Cost;
Brochet Scarfs, at Cost;
Fur-Top Kids, at Cost.

GENT'S COLORED, BORDERED AND WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS:

Morganstern & Co.,

(LATE MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,)

78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

MWF

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE.

Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets of Three and Five Pieces.

NEW STYLES.

Louis XIV. Bronze and Porphyry.

Enamel and Bleu Turquin,
Gilt and Enamel,
And Oxydized

Silver Bronze.

NEW GROUPES AND STATUETTES, BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Library Sets, Inkstands,
Candlesticks, Bells,
Card Receivers,

And a Variety of Articles and Figures in Bronze, Oxyde and Cloisonne Enamel.

Engines, Tools,

MACHINERY, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

The Novelty Iron Works,

Foot of East Twelfth Street, New York,

EMBRACING

Engines, Planers, Lathes, SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS

And MACHINERY and PATTERNS of the most approved kinds, etc., etc. Also,

6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.

2 STEVENSON'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66-in. diameter, and

1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66-in. by 10-ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

New York, October 29, 1870. MWF

GRAND SALE

OF

GENT'S FINE

Furnishing Goods,

FOR

The Holidays!

ROBES De CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
HOUSE COATS,

FINE SHIRTS,

FINE GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF PINS,

SLEEVE BUTTONS

LATEST STYLES OF

TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS,

AT

PUTNAM'S,

72

Fifth Avenue.

T. C. JENKINS
F. H. JENKINS
TEAS&COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T.C. JENKINS & BRO.
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

THE GREAT TEA HOUSE.

Prices Reduced!

We have Reduced the Prices on ALL TEAS Equal to the Reduction in Duties that takes place January 1, 1871.

Holiday Books!

James B. Dodge,

BOOKSELLER,

68 Fifth Avenue, Second Floor,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE OPERA HOUSE),

Has just returned from the Eastern Cities, and has now Opened a Large and Carefully Selected Stock of

Holiday

PRESENTATION BOOKS,

Elegantly Bound and Illustrated.

STANDARD

Miscellaneous Books,
Family and Pocket Bibles,
Juvenile and Toy Books,
Writing Desks,
Fancy Goods,

And a Great Variety of other Articles in his Line.

His location on the Second Floor, (avoiding a heavy expense), enables him to offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS in the way of Prices to all who will favor him with their patronage.

His customers and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

The Pittsburgh Original Bazaar

45 SIXTH STREET.

One Dollar is the Word, One Dollar,

Will Buy the Most Elegant Articles

For Holiday Presents.

Beautiful Talking WAX and CHINA DOLLS, TOY, TEA and DINNER SETS, TOYS and GAMES of all descriptions; CHESTS and TOOLS.

THIRTY HOUR AMERICAN CLOCKS, SPLENDID TIME-KEEPERS.

Toilet Sets, China, Bohemian and Decalcomanic Vases, Chromos, Albums, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware and a full assortment of Work Boxes, Underwear, Perfumery, and articles of virtue generally.

Having succeeded in getting our German Goods safely in, we are enabled to offer to our patrons the Latest Novelties for Holiday Presents, at a Panic Price—$1 00.

One Dollar Bazaar, 45 Sixth Street.

FOR

Holiday Presents.

IMPORTED

PERFUMERY,
TOILET AND
FANCY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS,
COLOGNES,
ODOR CASES,
PERFUME BOXES,
PUFF BOXES, &C.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

172 WYLIE AVENUE,

Manufacturers of ABEL'S PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS and GLYCERMEL OF ROSES, for Chapped Faces, Hands and Lips.

NEW TEAS.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.

234 Liberty Street,

ARE JUST RECEIVING A LARGE INVOICE OF

FRESH TEAS,

Bought at extremely low prices in consequence of the depression of values caused by the reduction of duty, which takes effect on the first of January next. They have also MARKED DOWN all Teas now on hand

TEN CENTS PER POUND

For the same reason, and will continue, as heretofore, to sell at New York prices, giving in addition Three Per Cent. discount on all Teas paid for within Thirty Days.

PORT, MADEIRA AND SHERRIES.

VERY CHOICE AND SUPERIOR

Old Madeira Port and Sherry Wines,

For sale by WM. MILLER & CO., 221 AND 223 LIBERTY STREET.

LEGAL NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of JAMES S. CRAFT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated, to CAROLINE BLOOMER, Executrix, No. 135 Penn street. wlp

RHENISH, MOSELLE AND Sparkling Hock, Clarets, &c.,

Imported in Glass, and for sale by

WM. MILLER & CO., 221 AND 223 LIBERTY STREET.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.

THE rapid growth and agricultural development of the Great West is shown very simply by the fact, that the exportation of grain from Toledo, Chicago, and Milwaukee, the three principal outlets of that great territory, has increased over 11,000,000 bushels in the last year.

THE election of FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., United States Senator from Missouri is still declared to be altogether probable, if not absolutely certain. Indeed, DRAKE in his valedictory gave notice that he would probably be succeeded by a Democrat, and seemed to glory in the prospect. It seems to us that the gentleman should, if he could, have explained on what ground he justified himself in giving up his seat in the Senate to BLAIR for one more permanent on the Court of Claims Bench. If the SCHURZ and BROWN bolt, whereby BLAIR obtained the necessary strength in the Missouri Legislature, was reprehensible, what should be said about the operation that gives BLAIR the opportunity to use it? Let us hope that the threatened consequences of the bolt and operation may yet be averted, and a Republican placed in DRAKE'S seat in the Senate who will not, for even half a dozen life-time offices, vacate it for FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE REV. DR. F. F. ELLINWOOD, recently elected to a Professorship in the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny city, at present occupies the position of Secretary of the Memorial Fund. He was formerly one of the editors of the New York *Evangelist*, an influential organ of the New School before the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian church. Dr. E. is described as a man of lively, vigorous talents, and is believed to be in all respects well qualified for the chair to which he has been elected. Perhaps we should rather have said *nominated*, as we suppose that the Directors of the Seminary merely recommend the candidate, election resting with the General Assembly. Custom and courtesy, however, give such weight to the action of the Directors, that it is commonly equivalent to election, they say. Dr. ELLINWOOD is understood to have declared himself "willin'."

THE vote of the House of Representatives on the proposition involving the question whether the Income tax shall be repealed, disappoints the confident expectations on the subject. The vote was a light one and may yet be reversed. Secretary BOUTWELL, it is well known, is exerting all his influence against repeal, and it is possible that with the present Congress he may succeed. The vote of Monday to continue the Tax is in strange contrast with the vote of only a week before on the KELLY resolution, and in view of it it is difficult to determine what is meant when the House makes a distinct affirmation of a principle. It was foretold, however, that the Western and Southern members would go almost in a body against repeal, on the ground that the Tax is very largely paid by the Eastern and Middle States, whose representives as unitedly favor repeal. This is by no means an encouraging manifestation of sectionalism. But we have not seen the last of it.

> WE suppose it safe to say that twenty-five per cent. of the money collected from the people of Ohio, for local purposes, is wasted or stolen; and this because an inferior class of men, generally, are elected to fill local offices. By showing the people what they lose by this course the evil may be corrected. No city or town can afford to levy a tax of three or four per cent. Such a tax dwarfs industry by ruining business men and forcing manufacturers to seek a location where they are not thus robbed.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

These observations, as we believe, are equally applicable to Pennsylvania, and probably might be strengthened in the figures. It is one of the wonders of the times in which we live that tax payers, though they have the remedy in their own hands, submit to be plundered rather than apply it. It is not difficult to discover that there is a distinct, organized and increasing class who live off the public, and busy themselves chiefly in devising ways and means to render their condition secure and more profitable. It may with propriety be termed one of the professions, as distinct as that of the lawyer's or doctor's. They take possession of the taxes, manipulate laws and ordinances and so "fix things" that the public money must to a very great extent pass through their hands. Take any ten years together and see if the fact does not bear out the assertion. Whether or not the fact that twenty-five per cent. of the taxes annually collected from the people are either wasted or stolen is explained by this indisputable state of things, people will decide for themselves.

HEREWITH we print an article from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* on the redemption of the pledges made last fall by the Regular Republican organization relative to the reduction of the fees and salaries of local offices. It will be observed that the article admits that had not these pledges been made, "the regular ticket could not have been elected"—an admission which at once concedes the necessity for and the virtual triumph, so far as principles are concerned, of the Reform movement. At present we do not design to say much on the subject. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done something to bring the Republican party in Allegheny upon advance Reform ground, where it stands committed to measures which, but for the Reform movement last fall, would have been long delayed, or more likely forever ignored. The responsibility rests not with us. The question is, will they with whom it rests fully discharge it? We will simply remark, that the argument of the *Gazette* that the proposed reform measures should not be made to apply to officers elected prior to last fall, is not sound. Between incumbents and the public there is no compact or agreement, actual or implied, to maintain the salaries unchanged, nor even to continue in existence the offices. Incumbents take their chances in both respects. We find incumbents continually asking for and frequently obtaining an increase of their emoluments, never thinking of compact or agreement when they are to derive an advantage from a change. Why may not the rule be made to work both ways? If the reasoning of the *Gazette* is good, then the general Government is about to perpetrate a piece of injustice by consolidating revenue districts and reducing the number of officers—some if not all of whom have counted confidently on serving four years, and may be inconvenienced somewhat by having their arrangements predicated or these expectations interrupted. The result of the first battle for Reform was a victory,—its completeness, however, is yet to be determined. Should another trial become necessary, there can be no question about the result.

A FEW days ago we told how the memory of ARMINIUS, otherwise HERMANN, the ancient patriot and hero of the Germans, has lately been revived for the benefit of his modern countrymen in their conflict with the modern Gauls. In a late newspaper we find CÆSAR'S Commentaries cited for proof that the French of his time were quite as little to be depended upon in political matters as their descendants of the present day. CÆSAR says "experience has proved that the silly, thoughtless people (the Gauls) are easily excited by false reports, and are often misled into rash acts and resolves of the greatest consequence. The authorities therefore retain of the news what they think best, and give to the people only what they are capable of receiving." This statement of the great conqueror, when candidly weighed, does not appear very damaging. Indeed, where may a people be found even now, of whom nearly if not quite as much might not be truly said? The truth is, that while the epithets applied to the ancient French by CÆSAR justly characterize them in all ages, the facts reported in the passage quoted hardly illustrate the adjectives.

In referring to Roman testimonies concerning the ancient relations between the Gauls and the Germans, it is rather remarkable that no one, so far as we have seen, has been reminded of a noticeable passage in the third book of the Annals of TACITUS. Having detailed the preparations for a battle with the Gauls, the historian says: "Though the probability of victory made exhortation superfluous, yet SILIUS, the Roman commander, cried out that it was something for them to be ashamed of that they, the conquerors of Germany, were led against the Gauls as against enemies. A single cohort routed the rebel TURONES, a single squadron scattered the Treveri, a few troops of this army put the Sequani to flight," &c. However, the passage only confirms the truth well known from other sources, that the Romans regarded the Gauls as a less warlike and less formidable enemy than the Germans. It is strange that, in recent times the fact has been so generally forgotten. At the beginning of the present struggle between the two nations, multitudes, under the influence of the common impression, confidently looked for French victory and German defeat. Forgetful of German military renown in ancient and later times, they construed German silence, German patience, and German devotion to the arts of peace, as indications of an essentially pacific and unmilitary character, while the self-assertion and martial arrogance of the French, in connection with the recollections of the NAPOLEONIC wars, caused their own estimate of themselves to be generally accepted.

AT IT AGAIN.

We call the attention of our readers to the very interesting letter of our special correspondent at Philadelphia, which will be found in another column. We had hoped that the success of the Republican candidate for Senator in the First District was better assured than our correspondent seems to think, and expect in this issue to be able to report his election by such a majority as to preclude a contest for his seat by a Democratic competitor. His known anti-Cameronism, we think, will insure his election.

It seems that the Winnebago Chief is now organizing his forces for the recovery of the Treasuryship, which is absolutely indispensable to the success of his ulterior objects, and that his rule or ruin schemes are to be pursued with unrelenting vigor. We sincerely rejoice that personalities have not hitherto entered into the contest as respects the candidates for the Treasuryship. Indeed we do not know at this time that Genaral IRWIN is a candidate We do not know that Mr. MACKEY is a candidate. Were this purely a personal contest between reorganized Republicans, we should probably have little or nothing to say. Indeed, we had intended to do little more than record public sentiment in this connection. It is a matter of small consequence whether Mr. MACKEY or some other representative of the CAMERON interests be put forward in the coming contest,—for contest earnest and determined, we are warranted in saying there will be. Apart from SIMON CAMERON himself and his corrupt agents and abettors, there will be no question as to men. The real question rises much higher, has important moral bearing, and bearings relating to the general welfare as affected by the management of the public funds, which will claim the attention of the entire Republican party in Pennsylvania. Is the disheartening, blighting, dissolving domination of SIMON CAMERON to be continued in Pennsylvania politics? Is an influence which has for its only foundation corruption, and for one of its means of self-perpetuation the exile of all ability and merit from the service of the State, again to be permitted to put its yoke on the neck of Republican Pennsylvania? Is every triumph of our noble and patriotic party to be turned into ashes on our lips? If so, evil has a potency in politics beyond what is generally imagined. The *success* of CAMERON and his desperadoes *now* means disintegration and defeat for the party in 1871 and 1872. His *defeat* will mean party unity and strength, and the assured Republicanism of Pennsylvania in the future.

GERMAN LANGUAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Those German-Americans who believe that the German language is destined to flourish forever as a popular speech in this country, are able to make a considerable show of argument in favor of their belief. For instance, one of these sanguinely hopeful Teutons has lately put one reason for his faith in the form of a question, which strikes the reader with some force. With comparatively few German schools and he might have said, for a long time, with few or no German newspapers, the language has maintained itself in Pennsylvania for two hundred years as a living speech, so that even now descendants of the first settlers, of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and even of the seventh generation, speak German, belong to German churches, and read German books and newspapers. How many hundred years, then, may the language be expected to be kept alive in the Western States, where there are German schools many and good, while others are constantly founded, and where the educated German element, ecclesiastical and secular, exerts an ever increasing influence?

The facts alleged, as we think, are not so logically powerful as they may seem, when unconditionally stated. They certainly do not justify the confidence with which they are sometimes insisted upon. In the first place, the Pennsylvania generations of the past were slow people. Those of English descent were slow; the German-Americans were still slower. Only a few years have elapsed since the former became awake to the importance of common schools, and other needful reforms. Within a very short time not a few prejudices have vanished from among them, which had been transmitted as sacred things from the days of WILLIAM PENN. We need hardly say that the Pennsylvania Germans in the rural districts, and especially in districts peopled wholly or chiefly by themselves, are known to have retained with peculiar tenacity many notions and usages long ago laid aside by their relatives in the old country. In the villages and towns, on the other hand, and in all neighborhoods largely English, the Germans have extensively adopted the language and customs of their English neighbors, almost if not entirely ceasing to be German in every respect but blood. Nothing but isolation has kept any of the descendants of the early emigrants from becoming thorough Americans. And where the German language has been maintained as a living speech, it is not the language of books or of cultivated society, but a mere dialect, or else a mongrel mixture of German and English. In the extensive and educated German communities of the Western States, English is no doubt even now a common subject of study. It is incredible that intelligent people do not desire their children to master the language of the government under which they live, especially as it is one of the noblest and richest of living languages. They will master it for the sake of utilitarian ends, and as they become gradually penetrated with the spirit of republican institutions, they will study it that, duly qualified, they may participate in the political agitations of their time, exert their legitimate influence in the management of affairs, and share in the offices of profit and honor of the great American Republic.

A WASHINGTON special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Revenue Commissioner Pleasanton is not in accord with Delano's report as Commissioner, in favor of retaining the tax on whisky and tobacco without alteration, but favors an increase of at least 50 per cent. in both cases, and will convey his ideas to Secretary Boutwell in the shape of an elaborate recommendation on these points. It is further stated that he is supported by the President, who has given himself wholly to the policy of Secretary Boutwell, so far as regards paying off the national debt within the shortest possible time. The dispatch further says that the support of General Pleasanton in carrying out this policy, it appears, was made a *sine qua non* of his appointment, and he is to-day pledged to the furtherance of the extremest protection measures that his party may suggest. In this view of the case it is by no means unlikely that an increase of tax on tobacco and whisky will be recommended; in the former case of a uniform rate of twenty-five cents per pound, and in the latter of one dollar instead of fifty cents per gallon, as heretofore. This impression would seem to be strengthened by the letters written by him to the Department and his friends on the subject in which he urged Mr. Delano to increase the tax on all articles of luxury, and especially that on spirits and tobacco.

—All of which may or may not be true, for it makes little difference as the matter is in the control of Congress.

Interesting Bankrupt Case.

Mark Bannister bought groceries worth $300 of Gregory & Co. He was slow pay, and the claim was given for collection to a lawyer, who crowded him, and by degrees got all the money. Within four months the debtor ran away between two days, taking with him money enough to pay all his debts. His estate was put in bankruptcy, and suit was brought by the assignee to recover the money paid to Gregory & Co. for the benefit of the other debtors who had little or nothing left. It was proved on the trial by a Mr. Miner that he informed Gregory & Co. that Bannister was good and abundantly able to pay, but a little slow, and that they had no reason to suppose that he was insolvent when they got the money. In view of this testimony, Judge Smalley, of the United States District Court, at Burlington, Vt., delivered this singular decision, which will astonish business men in this section: "Insolvency, in the eye of the bankruptcy law, means not that a man *cannot* pay his debts, but that he *does not* pay them in the ordinary course of business; that Gregory & Co., having reason to know that Bannister was insolvent, in that sense, when they collected their claim, such collection and payment to them became—not a *moral* fraud, but—a fraud in the meaning of the law; and that the $300 must be refunded to the assignee."

SMALL NOTES.

What if the King of Holland does refuse to cede Luxembourg to the Prussians? He can't fight the grand army of the Empire single-handed, and no one has any idea that England will help him, despite her blustering; and Belgium, even if so disposed, would be but a single gulp for that insatiable Germanic maw, whose digestive powers are kept in such good condition by Dr. Bismarck with his patent doses of gun powder.

Speaking of Luxembourg just reminds one of the great duke of that name who was certainly the most skillful captain of his age. He was born at Paris in 1628, and died in 1695, hence was, during his younger days, a cotemporary with Conde and Turenne, under both of whom he served with honor and distinction. In 1675, on the death of the latter, Luxembourg was made Marshal of France. At first he was rather unsuccessful in this capacity, but soon his genius asserted itself, and he captured the cities of Valenciennes and Cambray, in Belgium, compelled the Prince of Orange (William III. of England) to raise the siege of Charleroi, and, when surprised by the latter near Mons, conducted the retreat in such a masterly manner that all Europe pronounced him a prodigy. But this was not all. Ten years later (1690) we find him in command of the French army invading Flanders, fighting again the astute, bold Prince of Orange, and defeating him in the bloody battles of Lentze, Steinkirk and Neerwinden—the most murderous of the period. His last great military act was retreating through Flanders with a much superior army in his rear. He died after a few days illness. He, although such a soldier and hero, was weak and deformed in body, and Macauley calls attention to the fact of such a fargile body controlling by mere force of mind all the grand elements of so great a fight as Steinkirk.

New York *Times* London correspondence up to December 18th allows that the bombardment of Paris does not take place because the King hesitates, being influenced, and Von Moltke does not see his way clearly to success. The Germans are acting only on the defensive, while the French are daily gathering strength, are learning war rapidly under their German teachers, and may continue the contest yet two years. She is now making a *levee en masse*, her departments are providing artillery—even melting church bells when necessary therfor—and, if Gambetta can keep up his head, must overwhelm the Germans by main force of numbers. Stocks in London, however, indicated the speedy downfall of Paris. In England, very little confidence is put in German despatches, hitherto so reliable. The correspondent thinks, also, that Bismarck will use his best endeavors to deter Russia from her war-like proceedings, at least for the present. After the capitulation of Paris will be time enough to attend to the Eastern question, but "Paris *may* hold out, and Paris is not France." Nor can the question be settled without France.

[To this might be replied that when one dog has another dog down, two or three other dogs are not going to consult the under dog's views concerning the picking of any stray bone; or, if they do, he will more than likely be influenced in his course by the upper dog's opinions.]

Germany might make peace, but Germany loves war too well to do so, unless forced.

The whole letter gives rather an unfavorable coloring to the German cause, and a gloomy aspect to matters concerning the closing of the war. "The hour nor the day no man knoweth," nor can conjecture teach him.

The "hard times" are caused in a great measure by the slip shod manner in which country merchants do business, and the dilatoriness with which the farmers pay their debts. To illustrate: X, a country merchant, sells to Y, a farmer, on credit. When the time of payment comes round the farmer neglects to pay, or even to put in an appearance. Mr. X knows Y is honest and lets the matter stand. X has bought of Z, a city merchant, a bill of goods on three months' time. Time is up, but X, being a good customer his time is extended. Mr. Z. has bought of an Eastern house. When his bills fall due they must be paid to the moment. Probably he has many such customers as X., whose extensions are not up for some time. The result is the announcement: "Mr. Z., one of our merchant kings, failed yesterday; liabilities so much," followed the next day, more than likely, by a cold formula: "On last night Mr. Z. shot himself through the heart in his bathing apartment."

Samples of woolen and worsted goods of American manufacture are being assiduously collected by the British Minister in this country for the International Annual Exhibition. He wishes more particularly specimens of the lower grades, in use among the working classes. Now, our manufacturers would do just as well to "lie low" for a while. The whole matter appears to have "something at the bottom of it." Why does he desire more particularly the coarser grades? Do the English manufacturers wish, by comparing them with their best, to cast us in the shade? They cannot compete with other countries in the production of the finest cloths; do they hence intend to keep such goods in the background, showing only such as they can make well?

Mr. Frederic Harrison, an English writer of great weight at home, believes that the war degenerated into one of conquest after the surrender of Sedan. He believes it should now be stopped, and asks the significant question: "Should England Interfere?" answering it thus;

"Yes. Prussian ambition now threatens more than France. It should be checked by diplomacy if possible, by arms if necessary, not in the name of France nor of the French Republic, but in the highest interests of European peace and progress. A coalition of neutral States, with England at its head, is suggested. Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland might be united in offensive and defensive alliances. Spain, Italy, Austria would naturally gravitate in the same direction. The moral weight of such a combination would undoubtedly be great enough to cause Prussia to pause and conclude a reasonable peace."

Santa Anna, the hero with a wooden leg, once more turns up—he's always turning up just when people think him dead. This time it is not on the wave of some popular or unpopular revolution, but on the back of a general amnesty offered by Juarez to all insurgents. He is very indignant that he "who had lost an important member of his body in the defense of his country," who considered her soldiers his brothers, should be thought a traitor, and in a most grandiloquent, adjectival semi-proclamation styles Benito Juarez a hypocrite "whose services and deeds are found marked with blood, for our shame, in the ruins of our temples, in proscriptions, the confiscations of goods, and assassinations." He feels thankful, however, that there have been some noble men in his country who could tame and dominate "this wild beast." Certainly the old General is boiling with indignation—a good deal more mad than when he lost his "important (artificial) member" at Cerro Gordo.

In the Schuylkill region twelve tons of coal (one day's labor) were delivered at the mine's mouth for $6 65. The miner had to employ an assistant, $2 25, and furnish his materials &c., $1, leaving him $3 45 per diem. In the Scranton district they made $5 17 daily. The companies on account of lateness of season and consequent decline of prices, desire to reduce their rates to $3 02, and about $1 75 respectively. Now, during the summer and fall the companies realized a large profit, while the laborers, if they had families, had little more than enough to live on; why should the former not be content with smaller profits at present, and allow the latter to keep wife and children warm and well-fed during the coming winter.

France has pursued the policy of protection. Belgium has pursued the policy of protection. Russia has pursued the policy of protection. Prussia has pursued the policy of protection. England, to within twenty years, has been the most radically protective country on the globe. Portugal, Spain and Italy have ever "bought where they could buy the cheapest," and admitted everything almost or entirely free. The former countries have become manufacturing nations with incalculable wealth and power; the latter have lost what manufactures they had, have been impoverished by the continuous drain on their substance, and are now very low in the scale of the national creation.

Among the first fruits of Grant's Indian policy is the formation of a confederacy of the various tribes, more or less civilized, with the ultimate design of coming into the Union and being represented in Congress like white people. Why this should not be the case is hard to discover, and why it was not thought of long ago, harder. The Choctaw, Seminole, Cherokee &c., have long been within the limits of education, they have good schools, can write, read and understand, and are full as worthy of representation as the black race. Some day we may have an Indian President.

Wars are ever changing the geography of countries, and also turning up names of places almost buried in the just oblivion of the past. The last resurrection of this kind is the old city of Vendome—in the department of Loire-et-cher, on the Loire, thirty-nine miles west of Orleans. It slopes up from the river to the ruined chateau of its former dukes, and is not a bad *looking* place, even if the good Protestant King, Henry IV., *did* have his seraglio of beautiful frail ones in its immediate neighborhood. Its population is about 8,000.

Could a system of uniform international coinage be brought about as suggested by Secretary Fish, there can be no doubt of its being one of the greatest promoters to trade, travel, emigration, mutual increase of international knowledge, and consequent better state of feeling that has arisen in this age of improvement. The American coinage would stand the fairest chance of adoption on account of its simplicity. All civilized nations know that ten times ten make one hundred, and ten units make one ten!

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE NEW CONGRESS.

The House Committees—Relative Importance of Pennsylvania and New England.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the next Congress will strongly endeavor to secure fuller representation upon the House Committees. At present this State, with twenty-four members, has only three chairmanships altogether, to-wit: Scofield, on Naval Affairs; Morrell, on Manufactures, and Cake, on Accounts. But New England, with only twenty-seven members altogether, has fourteen chairmanships, most of them of leading committees. Massachusetts alone has six of her ten members at the head of committees, the most prominent and important in the House. Mr. Dawes is at the head of Appropriations, Mr. W. B. Washburn of Claims, Mr. Banks of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Butler of Reconstruction, Mr. Banks of Rules, and Mr. Hooper will be at the head of the Ways and Means as soon as General Schenck resigns.

This is not fair, and success should reward the united effort that will be made to secure the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee for Judge Kelley, in preference to his competitor, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, who is the New England candidate. In this case, Mr. Kelly's right to the place is clearer on general grounds than is Mr. Dawes's. He has served a long time, and most acceptably on this Committee, while Mr. Dawes has devoted himself to the duties of the Committee on Appropriations, from which, too, he cannot be spared, so faithful has he been in the work of retrenchment, which is not yet accomplished.

IN and around New York a large number of persons are out of employment. The hands on the Hudson and Harlem roads are put under an extreme rigor. Wages are reduced and every possible superfluity of labor dispensed with. The question to station agents is not how many men do you need? on the other hand the business of each station is examined and its proportion of labor is graduated in the main office. If agents cannot perform the work with the help allowed them they must resign. As a result the working force has been largely cut down, and between New York and Buffalo about 2,000 hands have been discharged. Those who are retained are put on low pay, that of laborers being only $1 12 per day.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Cincinnati has a divorce case wherein the parties aggregate one hundred and thirty years in age, and the plaintiff complains of cruel treatment and that she had to fish for a living while her husband was drinking whisky out of a brittania tea-pot.

Two new pumping engines, with a daily capacity of 7,500,000 gallons each, are to be added to the Cincinnati water works at once.

The Postoffice Department is having made at Colt's factory a supply of what is considered the best mail bag lock ever invented. When fastened, a numbered plate of glass covers the key hole, and this glass has to be broken before the bag can be unlocked or the lock tampered with.

There are shipping from New York to France at the rate of five thousand rifles per week, Remington's best sevolvers. The funds are raised among French sympathizers in the city, and it is suggested that the proceeds of some of the fairs held for the benefit of the wounded are perverted to the purchase of arms.

The knife with which Payne the assassin assaulted Secretary Seward has been returned, by order of the War Department, to Mr. Robinson, who was Mr. Seward's only helper in that perilous hour. It is a murderous looking weapon, about two inches wide, the blade firmly fastened into a bone handle, and without spring or clasp. It is marked "Rio Grande camp knife," and was evidently made for just such uses as it was put to.

The reports from the sugar cane districts of Florida continue to be very favorable. The Live Oak *Herald* calculates that sugar can be produced this year at ten cents per pound, and syrup at seventy-five cents per gallon, and that the profit will be much greater than could be realized from short and long cotton at seventeen and thirty-three cents per pound.

The Ninth (New York) Regiment (Fisk's) is organizing a Guides Band, after the plan of the famous Guides Band of Brussels. It will number one hundred, and their uniform will consist of a scarlet broadcloth coat with blue facings and lappels, sky-blue pantaloons with broad gold-lace stripe, and regulation shako with white pompon. For the fatigue dress they will have a shell jacket of the same material. The uniforms will cost over $6,000.

Another rumor is afloat of a new great daily in New York to advocate protection. Five hundred thousand dollars capital, the amount proposed, will scarcely save it.

Among the strangest of rare laces is a veil given by Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, to the late Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut. It is very large, of exquisite design, and so fragile, so etherial in texture that when shaken out and cast upon the air it floats like a thistle down and it is many minutes before it will settle in a close room, and then a whispered invitation will start it on its aerial travels again.

The fly-wheel belt of a large engine in Hartford, when in motion, develops electricity enough to ignite a gaslight situated at least six feet from the belt. By presenting the knuckles of one hand to the belt and the point of the finger of the other to the burner, the gas will be instantly ignited.

In a Philadelphia paper appeared an advertisement, "Wanted, ten good Pointers." By breakfast time, the advertisement was run down by dog merchants, with all sorts of specimens of "pointers." As he desired ten of that class of bricklayers known as "pointers," his surprise may be imagined.

The managing mammas of St. John's, Newfoundland, are sorely displeased at the removal of the British soldiers, because the young officers of Britain's best blood made such eligible catches for their beautiful daughters, who never failed to "bring down" their man. Even the shopkeepers complain that the £50,000 annually left with them by the garrison is not to be "sneezed at." Strange to say, that as the soldiers leave the mackerel reappear, after forty years' scarcity, in all their former abundance.

The Labrador cod and herring fishery of last summer has proved a disastrous failure, being less than a third of the average "catch." In consequence many hundred families of our poor fishermen are left destitute for the winter. As a result of this failure, one of the largest mercantile firms, Ridley & Sons, Harbor Grace, has been compelled to suspend business, and is now declared insolvent, having lost by $200,000. Nearly a sixth of the entire business of the country was in their hands. Thousands are thrown out of employment by their failure.

The New York business men, who hired their buildings three and four years ago on long leases, are now paying far above the present reduced scale of rents. In some cases this excess amounts to thirty-three per cent. and over. At the same time there has been a decrease in the volume of business transacted. Not a few merchants claim that during the past year all their profits have gone to landlords, most of whom stick to the letter of the bond, we may be sure.

Sussex county, New Jersey, is puzzled to know how the two silver Masonic badges, dug out five feet below the hard earth excavations of the Midland Railroad, got there. It is well known that in old times the pioneers and Indians used such emblems, but that can scarcely account for these relics, which are unaccompanied by human remains, and are imbedded in a soil of *compost slate*.

A California company proposes to plant New York seeding oysters in San Francisco Bay. Some that were planted there a year ago have grown with extraordinary rapidity, and have lost none of their delicious flavor. The native California oysters are small and inferior, but one thousand dollars a day is spent for them in San Francisco. The importation of fresh oysters from the Atlantic has proved a failure, the oysters arriving in a damaged condition and costing too much.

Kerosene is becoming less dangerous. In 1869 of all the specimens tested by the New York Bureau of Combustibles, 40 per cent. were found to be good, and 60 per cent. bad. But this year, of 2,750 specimens, only 11 per cent. were bad, and 89 per cent. proved to be good.

Several live lizards, unlike any species now known, have recently been found embedded in fir trees discovered in a forest near Calistoga, California.

The Galveston *News* says that while Cotton was once King, "Railroad is now Emperor—he is the coming despot."

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has decided that lay preaching cannot be allowed in the Established Church of England.

An old negro woman in Norfolk, having dreamed several times about treasures hidden under her cabin, dug there and unearthed a lot of Continental money, an old gold watch and several hundred dollars in old gold and silver coins.

A Michigan court has decided in the case of a man robbed and murdered while walking home, that traveling on foot is not "by a public or private conveyance," and sustained an accident insurance company in refusing to pay their policy upon him.

The Deseret *News* has received a box of raisins grown at St. George, in Southern Utah, by Elder Bentley, who says they can be produced at as low a price as foreign raisins can be brought there. They were the *Fiber Zagos*, a Hungarian grape, which makes an excellent raisin; in fact, says the *News*, "superior to most of the foreign varieties brought into this market, having a thinner skin and smaller seeds."

There is no end to New York swindles. Now the police have stopped another, in the shape of imaginary insurance companies. For some months certain parties have been giving policies of such insurance companies as the Ninth National of Elizabeth, Fontine of Communipaw, and First National of Passaic, N. J. Insuring for from $1,000 to $10,000, the rogues made money, even at as low rates as one-fourth per cent. premium.

In pursuance of his project for building a city by wholesale, A. T. Stewart has just bought two brick-yards of a capacity of 10,000,000 bricks per annum.

PERSONAL.

The *Brother Jonathan*, a New York paper, of date of March 22, 1851, had this item: "A young Swedish girl, Christine Nilsson, has been sent to Paris by the Duchess of Ostrogothland, to be educated at her expense, as a singer, in consequence of the great beauty of her voice."

Fisk's Grand Opera Bouffe House results in loss, and did he not have the income of the Erie Railroad to sustain him he would soon go to the wall. None of the New York theaters, however, are prospering, and, notwithstanding the enormous sum nightly spent at their doors, it is doubtful whether the close of the season will find them any better off.

Mrs. George W. Childs, wife of the Philadelphia *Ledger* editor, is reputed to be one of the finest American vocalists.

Edwin Booth's performances are the most profitable for himself and the managers of any ever experienced in this country.

In California, when the diggings were paying well, Signor Blitz visited a gulch, and before a large audience exhibited his legerdemain. During the performance he took out his handkerchief, threw it into the air, caught it again, when he took a twenty-dollar piece out of it, asking the boys if they could do that. Old Pete, a "forty-niner," who had never changed his mining shirt since he came into the diggings, immediately went upon the platform, took off his shirt, and dipped the tail of it into a bucket of water, held it up and rung out $39 50 in gold dust, including fifteen pounds of subsoil. Blitz took the next mule-train.

William T. Adams, "Oliver Optic," has a curious way of getting up his books. First he selects a title which he thinks will be attractive, and has publisher advertise that the numbers will begin to appear at a certain time. Next he pitches upon taking titles for the individual volumes of the series, taking no thought whatever and having no idea, beyond what the title may suggest, as to what shall be their purport and contents. Having done so much he begins by writing down headings for the chapters of the first volume, and then he sets himself the task of writing one, two or ten chapters per day as needs may require, and performs his task with unwavering fidelity. Whether in his yacht on a fishing excursion or in his study at home, he does his regulation amount of work day by day until every chapter of the skeleton plan is filled in and his series is complete.

"Dorothy Q.," in Dr. Holmes's verses, was not the Dorothy Quincy who married John Hancock, and after his death became Mrs. Scott, but a Quincy of an elder generation, who married one of the Albany Wendells, and became the ancestress of the poet, to whom has also descended the name of her husband.

It is a century and a half since the last edition of Plutarch's Morals, "by several hands," was published in England. Professor Goodwin, of Harvard University, has taken this edition in hand, and thoroughly revised it, and it was all ready to publish a year ago, except the introduction. Ralph Waldo Emerson was to write that, and the publishers sometimes feared the philosopher would never get at his promised work.

Whenever Von Moltke has been in Berlin he has for years been in the habit of taking dinner at the St. Petersburg Hotel. Since he has left for the seat of war in France his chair, which has been crowned with a laurel wreath, has been left unoccupied at the accustomed place at the dinner table, as though the distinguished guest was expected to appear at any moment.

There seems to be authority for the announcement that with the New Year, Mr. Theodore Tilton will retire from the editorial management of the *Independent*, and that shortly after he will also leave the Brooklyn *Union*. As nothing is said about his leaving the *Revolution*, it may be that he intends to devote himself to the Woman's Rights movement. The *Standard* thinks that "perhaps Mr. Bowen would prefer a gentleman of more decided religious convictions for his religious journal, and with more practical political tact for his political newspaper."

"Blind Tom's" owners realize $50,000 a year from his music, if reports are true.

THE New York *Bulletin* thinks that the fact that the proprietor of one of our largest restaurants procures a very large proportion of his supplies, including many kinds of green vegetables, from England, thereby saving from fifteen to twenty per cent. on the prices which he would have to pay for the same in this market, after paying freights and all other charges, including the duties upon such as are dutiable, shows more clearly than the most elaborate array of statistics how unnaturally high is the cost of living in this country as compared with Great Britain.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

First District Election—Gathering of the Clans—Cameron's Scheme for Perpetuating—His Power—Bearing of the First District Election on Matters in the Legislature—The State Treasurership.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1870.

This city has become the great political center for the time being, and quite a number of the leading political managers from different parts of the State have been here to look after the fight in the First Senatorial district, and to make combinations for the organization and management of the next Legislature. As the result in the First district, to be decided to-morrow, involves the political control of the Senate, there is great solicitude felt on both sides for the success of their respective candidates, and every means within the range of modern political science in the manipulation of voters, officers and returns, will be employed to attain success.

It is impossible to calculate on the result with any degree of certainty, but it looks as if the Republicans have the best show for victory. Cameron, although badly beaten by the nomination of Lyndall, has been here to make terms with the Republican candidate on the pretence of facilitating his election. Cameron staked everything on the nomination of Wetherill—a good man, but loaded as he was with Cameron's favor, he had to be overthrown. Had a pronounced Cameron man been nominated, he would have been abandoned to defeat. Lyndall has never been in sympathy with Cameron, and for that reason he was nominated. Defeated in the nomination, Cameron came on here a few days ago with Barr, who attends to Cameron's baggage and buys his champagne free of cost, and Quay, who is general fugleman for the Winnebago Chief, and opened political shop to capture Lyndall for Mackey and the ring, by assuming to be able to give him sufficient aid to secure his election. How far he has succeeded, I cannot say; but should a suspicion prevail to-morrow that Lyndall has made any sort of terms with Cameron, Colonel Dechert will be elected by a large majority.

I look for a contest in the Senate, let the result be as it may. Both parties will make exhausting efforts, and leave many weak points exposed which will not bear close scrutiny; and the peculiar feature of the case is that the contestant, whether Dechert or Lyndall, will have the odds in his favor in the contest before the Senate. Should Lyndall be returned, Col. Dechert will contest. The Speaker of the Senate will of course be a Republican, and his name, with Lyndall's, must be omitted from the box when the Committee is to be drawn, which would leave sixteen Democrats and fifteen Republicans to draw from, and thus give the odds in favor of a Democratic committee. On the other hand, should Dechert be returned, there would be a Democratic Speaker, whose name, with Dechert's, would be omitted, leaving sixteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats to draw from. In any event, it is more than probable that the final issue in the First district will be decided by a contest before the Senate.

The prospects for harmonious Republican action in the coming Legislature is not promising. As in Congress, the party in both branches at Harrisburg, is divided and apparently hopelessly estranged. Cameron persists in either ruling or ruining the party, and in ruling it, he looks only to his own corrupt aggrandizement. He regards Republicanism in this State as a mere instrument to minister to his venality and pretensions of power. He will, therefore, force his rings upon the Legislature by the corrupt control of the caucuses, and compel honest and independent Republicans to sanction his prostitution of power, or vindicate themselves by voting for untrammeled men regardless of the decrees of subsidized caucuses. As yet nothing has taken shape, but the determination not to follow the debauched lead of Cameron is ten-fold more profound and wide spread now than it was a year ago, and do not be surprised at any results in the Legislature. The better class of Republicans in Pennsylvania have ceased to protest against Cameron's shameless abuse of power—they have resolved to act, and to act all the time and under all circumstances against the force of corruption.

The great bone of contention will be the State Treasurer. Cameron must have the treasury, with its million or more of "unexpended balance," to pay his political debts and perpetuate his power. He must have means to debauch district, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions next year, to enforce the nominations of his favorites, and he must have the treasury to defraud the people by the use of the people's money. When he controls the treasury he pays as little of the public debt as possible. The first year General Irwin was in the treasury he paid over two millions of the State debt. The next year Cameron bought up the Legislature, turned Irwin out and put Mackey in and but a little over three hundred thousand of the debt was paid during Mackey's year. Last winter the Independent Republicans bolted and destroyed Cameron's power by the election of General Irwin again, and in the seven months of his present term which have elapsed, he has paid over a million and a half of the debt, and nearly all at par, while Mackey paid three per cent. premium. General Irwin has reduced the debt nearly forty thousand dollars cheaper than the rate paid by Mr. Mackey. Who speculated on the premium under Mackey's purchase of the State loans? Had General Irwin's counsels been adopted in 1869, as urged by Senator Billingfelt and others, the five-20s that matured July 1, 1870, would have been anticipated during Mackey's term, and some [illegible] of interest saved to the State; but Cameron had just bought his way into the control of the Treasury, and he preferred to make $50,000 himself to saving it to the tax payers. But little of the public debt was therefore paid during Mackey's term, because the "unexpended balance" was needed for Cameron's speculations, and what little was paid, was redeemed at an exorbitant premium, by which certain speculators were benefited.

The record Gen. Irwin has made as Treasurer, with Mackey's unfortunate record sandwiched between Irwin's two terms, is an unanswerable appeal to the Legislature against the restoration of Cameronism, in any form or guise, to the control of the public moneys. Gen. Irwin does not importune the Legislature for his re-election, nor does he propose to plunder the public to make plunderers support him. His official record has been made, and his integrity and competency are amply vindicated thereby. Had not the inordinate greed of Cameron corruptly defeated him in 1869, the Republican party would to-day be harmonious, and the people of the State would have been better off by many thousands; but he was first elected with great unanimity, and unfairly defeated the next year without a single imputation against him personally or officially. His friends feel that he deserved to be chosen to the second and third terms without a contest, as has been the general usage of the party, and in this claim they are now supported strongly by the highly creditable official record he has made. I believe, therefore, that he will be again pressed for the position as a matter of justice not only to himself but to the taxpayers, and he can be defeated only by the ruling force of Cameron. The admonition of last year would have made any others than the Cameron desperadoes defer to the sentiment of the party, and give General Irwin his three terms; but Cameron never defers to the people or the party when he scents plunder, and from him, and from him alone, will come the effort to prevent the re-election of General Irwin. How far it will succeed remains to be seen; but it is safe to say that subsidized caucuses will be impotent henceforth to enforce the behests of Simon Cameron. "Look out for the locomotive when the bell rings."

Reduction of Fees of Office.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, December 20.]

At the late election in the county of Allegheny, the Republican organization stood upon the platform of retrenchment and reform. The resolutions of the Convention were not trifles, gotten up merely to secure victory and then to be forgotten as soon as success was secured. The citizens of the county were assured that the nominees on the regular Republican ticket, would carry out their wishes in this respect, and every individual nominee pledged himself to do so. *Without these assurances, the regular ticket could not have been elected, and the confidence in the performance of the promises then made must not be abused. If the legislative nominees on the regular ticket* are permitted to act untrammelled, we feel satisfied that they will strictly carry out these pledges. They will, however, find that a thousand technical points will be raised, some having every appearance of equity, and some that are based solely and entirely on the grounds of favoritism. To the last character of interference there should be not the slightest concession. No matter who it may strike, whether a personal friend or antagonist, reform should unhesitatingly be pursued. Any dereliction in this respect, will find no palliation in any such miserable excuse, but on the contrary, the violation of a public pledge for such impure reason, should and will be universally condemned.

With reference to the other point, (equity), it can only arise where an appeal is made on the ground, that the new law ought not to be retrospective in its character, so as to be made to take effect before the terms of the present incumbents expire. This argument cannot in any manner be applied, however, to those elected on the platform adopted by the late regular Republican convention. They sought the office with full knowledge that official fees were to be reduced, and a fixed salary adopted in the future. There would be, therefore, no equity in claiming that they should be allowed the same remuneration as those who preceded them, nor no justice in the demand that the law should begin to take effect at the end of their term. Having been elected on a platform of retrenchment and reform, having taken this ground before the people, and succeeded by assuming to favor the reduction of official fees, they have not the slightest equity in the demand that their fees should not be reduced during their term.

There were, however, incumbents at the time of the late election, and whose terms of office have not yet expired. We shall be content if our members reduce the fees of these offices, to take effect at the end of the term of the present officials. This would be our opinion if the present incumbents were Democrats, not Republicans, for we look only to the individual incumbent, and not to his political status, in this question. They were elected under a condition of affairs, by which their yearly returns were much larger than the proposed reduction. Whether too large or not is not the question. Those returns were regular official fees, and every cent was honestly received. Relying on this income, they may have been induced to enter into monied negotiations, that were honestly made under the then existing state of affairs, that, should a reduction of their fees now be made, they would be utterly unable to meet. This would be dishonoring a man who had committed no offence, and only entered into obligations which, at the time they were made, his office gave him the right to incur. Lands or houses may have been bought, with money paid down, and the balance secured by outstanding bonds and mortgages, which it was proper to have purchased and secured under the old rule, but which, should his present fees be reduced, would turn him out of house and home, and rob him of all he possessed.

We do not know that any official is in that position, but we do know that he might readily be, under the inducements heretofore held out by his annual returns, to make purchases and provide a home for the future. But we cannot enter into his domestic life, and if we could, would have no right to make distinctions between old incumbents should we find some it would ruin, and others it would not. The principal is the whole question before us, and we frankly believe, looking at the evils that might arise under a sudden reduction of the office fees of old incumbents, that the spirit and the letter of the resolutions of the Republican convention will be carried out by making the law take effect for all new incumbents at once, and for those offices already filled at the time of election, at the expiration of the term of the present officials. In this way no possible harm could arise to any individual, and a just and equitable retrenchment will be effected.

THE Philadelphia papers give notice that the efforts of the Committee entrusted with the work of obtaining subscriptions for the proposed American Steamship Company have been successful, not only in raising the amount prescribed, $300,000, but several hundred thousand dollars extra. It is now proposed to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000, the subscriptions, we understand, with the $400,000 guaranteed by the railroad company, reaching that amount. All that now remains to be done is to obtain a charter from the Legislature. If our memory serves us correctly in former times we have had similar announcements made, and yet no steamships followed. Let us hope for something better this time.

MR. YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has received a letter from Mr. Edward Reed, dated London, December 2, in which the writer says: "Immediately after the Alabama question is settled, and peace and kindly feelings are insured, there will be such an exodus of the bone and sinews of England to our country as will astonish even the most sanguine of us."

A PITTSBURGH SPECIALTY.

Ocean Steamers Having Boilers Made of Steel Made Here.

The United States revenue cutter Northerner is undergoing repairs at the People's Works, Baltimore, and besides having the hull strengthened by longitudinal braces, the vessel is also being fitted out with a new homogeneous cast steel boiler, manufactured by Messrs. James Clark & Co., at the People's Works, from a design furnished by Chief Engineer U. C. Wheeler, of the revenue cutter service. The Baltimore *American* says that the dimensions of the boiler are as follows: Diameter of shell, 9 feet 3 inches; 18 feet long, 9 feet 8 inches front, and has a steam chimney 82 inches in diameter and 10 feet high above the shell. The boiler has two furnaces. It is claimed that in the use of steel plates for boilers the corrosion is less, there is no liability to blistering, and the tensile strength of steel is so much greater than that of iron, that the plates need not be near so thick. The great difficulty heretofore in the use of steel in the manufacture of boilers was its brittleness and elasticity. It was apt to crack where the edges were brought together and the bolts riveted, while each section of the cylinder was like an enormous bow drawn to its utmost tension and pressing against the bolts with tremendous force in the constant effort to regain its natural position. By a mysterious process in the manufacture of cast steel plates, of which Messrs. Park & Bro., of the "Black Diamond Steel Works," Pittsburgh, Pa., claim to be the discoverers, these qualities of brittleness and elasticity are taken away, and while the plate retains all its strength, it becomes tough, easily bent and riveted, and scarcely more liable to crack than a piece of lead. The plates used in the Northerner boiler were made at the Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburgh, and in bending them not a single piece was cracked or broken. Since this boiler was built one of the largest boat owners of the city has ordered two boilers for his line of steamers, to be made of the same material. One of them is being built at the People's Works, and the other in Philadelphia.

[From the Pittsburgh Post of Yesterday.]

THE COMMERCIAL is out in new type, and takes occasion to say "that at no time has the patronage of the paper been as large or the business in every respect as satisfactory as at present."

We are right glad to hear this, as the COMMERCIAL, leaving out its politics, is an excellent paper and a credit to the city. The success with which it is meeting is due to the able managemt it receives at the hands of Messrs. Brigham and Thompson.

An Absolute Safe Guard.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative, and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are not only a standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration overthrows doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

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Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

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Manufacturers of
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Government Securities

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Collections Made on All Accessible Points

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 20, 1870.

There is no perceptible change in the condition of the local money market. As is customary at this season of the year, the market works into a close and stringent condition. It is the natural result of an increased demand upon it, and at a time when deposits are low, and customers are wanting discounts. The income to our largest manufacturing and mercantile houses from collections is not a moiety of what they usually get, and trade being dull adds to the general discomfort. Those who have money to loan are so hard to suit in the choice of paper offered them, that even exorbitant rates will not tempt them to purchase, and there is consequently very little paper placed through the brokers.

—The fluctuations in Government bonds to-day were light. There was a slight declining tendency, which reduced prices a fraction.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	113¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1862	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110	110	109⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10-40s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Gold	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅝
United States 6s of 1881	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	107¼
United States 10-40s	105⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	110

—Those interested in the workings of the New York stock market to-day will notice another tumble in prices, amounting in several instances to two per cent. The *Herald* of yesterday, in a general look at the market, says: Looking at Wall street simply in its legitimate character of a place of the purchase and sale of securities on commission, the week has been a very remunerative one to the brokers, whose business has been largely augmented by a very active decline in the stock market. The storm so long brewing burst in great fury on Thursday last, when the "bear" cliques, who have been the most active operators of the street since the advent of the European war, brought their long siege to a conclusion by a sharp and brilliant attack upon the "bull" side of the market. They had feinted and manœuvred for several months with anything but gratifying results. Wearied of their long exertions they compressed their powers into a single blow and made a raid on the money market, which they rendered exceedingly stringent, and forced a decline ranging from 3 to 6 per cent. In one instance the fall in price—taking the highest and lowest quotations of the week—was just 6⅞ ₩ cent. In another instance, while the "bulls" supported the stocks the price advanced in the midst of the general decline and rose to the highest it has attained for many months. The efforts made and the means employed by the cliques engaged in this onslaught upon the market are, perhaps, the most exhaustive on record. Money to the extent of $5,000,000 was locked up, and one of the banks unwittingly made their tool. Defamatory circulars were printed and distributed to the public. One Congressman was supplied with this circular and with propositions for Congressional enactments calculated to frighten holders of stocks. Another Congressman was induced to revive the question of the tax on the scrip dividend of New York Central, with a view to add to the general consternation. Not, of course, that the tax is not justly due to the United States, but the revival of the subject originated not in any love of justice, but through speculative designs in Wall street. They also impugned the integrity of one of the most reputable of our trust companies. The attack was, moreover, the last resort of the "bear" cliques, who were afraid to remain short of stocks on the eve of the New Year disbursements of interest, which, other things being equal, are likely to lead to a grand flood tide in prices, which would engulf and ruin the "bears." In one respect the present season is just like the corresponding season in 1868. In November of that year the same locking up of money was resorted to by the bear cliques, and almost the same parties are concerned. The time was about a month earlier only. Daniel Drew who had quarreled with his confreres in the Erie combination, went short of Erie, upon which the Fisk-Gould party made a "corner" that cost Mr. Drew, according to street rumor, at least two millions of dollars loss. The same gentleman is now reputed to be the leader of the "bears," and to be short of stock to the extent of many millions. His leading antagonist is reported to be Commodore Vanderbilt, who has an old grudge, and who desires nothing more delicious than the opportunity to "twist" his old opponent, who sold him Erie as fast as the presses would print it—in the days before stock was registered.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 20, 1870.	9:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
C. & H.	91	91	91	91	90¾	90⅞
Do. Scrip	88	88	88	....	88	87⅝
Erie	23⅝	....	23¼	23	23	23¼
Reading	97⅛	97¼	97	97	96½	96⅛
Harlem	....	....	128	....	129	....
Mich. Cent	....	....	....	....	120½	....
Lake Shore	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91	91½	91½
Illinois Cent	....	....	133	....	133	....
Cleve. & Pitts	....	....	104½	104½	103	103
C. & N. W	70½	70	70½	70	69	69½
Do. pref	81	81½	80½	81½	80½	80½
Rock Island	105½	105½	105¼	105	104½	104½
St. Paul	55½	55½	55½	55½	54½	55
Do. pref	79½	79½	79	79½	79½	79½
Tol. & Wabash	....	....	49	....	48½	....
Do. pref	....	....	69	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio & Miss	28½	29	28	28½	28½	27½
Chic. & Alton	....	....	114	....	114	....
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
B. H. & Erie	....	....	1⅞	....	....	....
N. J. Central	....	....	104½	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	64½	....	....	....
W. U. Tel	....	....	45½	....	44½	....
Quicksilver	....	....	4	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	40½	40½	40½	39½	39⅞
Adams Ex	....	....	64½	....	64½	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	....	31	....	31	....
American Ex	....	....	45½	....	45½	....
U. S. Ex	....	....	32½	....	32	....
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110⅝	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91⅛	90⅞	..	¼
Do. Scrip	88	87⅝	..	⅜
Erie	23¼	23¼	..	..
Reading	97⅛	96¼	..	⅞
Harlem	132½	129	..	3½
Illinois Central	133⅜	133	..	⅜
Lake Shore	91⅝	91⅛	..	½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104½	103	..	1½
Chicago & Northwestern	70	69½	..	½
Do. preferred	81½	80⅞	..	⅝
Rock Island	105¼	104¼	..	1
St. Paul	55	55	..	..
Do. preferred	79⅞	79½	..	⅜
Toledo & Wabash	49	48½	..	½
Do. preferred	69¼	69	..	¼
Fort Wayne	94¼	94¼	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi	29	27½	..	1½
Pacific Mail	40½	39⅝	..	⅞
Adams Express	64	64½	½	..
Gold	110⅝	110¾	⅛	..

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅜
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜
Catawissa preferred	37¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	118½
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	48½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, December 20, 1870.

REMARKS—Since our last there has been no changes worthy of note, nor will there be until after setlement day and the taking effect of the new tariff. Trade, for the season, is good—better than was anticipated—the late heavy shipments of coal and Pittsburgh manufactures sending back heavy remitments of money with which business men will be enabled to promptly meet their obligations and show a handsome balance sheet. The weather, though not cold, is wet and disagreeable, rendering the walks of pedestrians decidedly disagreeable. Flour is still unchanged in price, with a fair trade reported by both mills and stores. All seem satisfied with the present state of the market, and are easy as to the future. Groceries remain quiet and unchanged at previous quotations, with a slightly increased trade reported. New bacon is daily increasing in volume, but will not be in full supply until after the holidays, when the days of poultry, etc., will measurably pass away. The local markets are still superabundantly supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The receipts continue liberal, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ₩ cent. at 3½@4c.; common 48 ₩ cent. 3½c.; potash 7@7½c.; pearls 8@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; we are reported sales in a regular way at 60@70c ₩ gallon.

APPLES—Prices are tending upward; we are reported sales common to fair $2 75@3 00, and $3 25 @3 50 ₩ barrel for choice lots; the receipts increased to 182 barrels against 24 barrels yesterday.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ₩ lb.

BLOOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6@6½c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—New meat is being received daily from smoke house. The sales so far have been light, merely to meet the current wants of the home trade. Prices were: New sugar-cured hams 18½@19c; breakfast bacon, clear, 18c; shoulders 12½@12¾c ₩ lb. Mess pork is held at $20 00@20 50 ₩ barrel. Lard—sales of new in tierces at 13½c; buckets 14½c ₩ lb. Mince meat 14@14½c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ₩ bushel, as per quality.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales reported at 36@38c. ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $3 25@3 50 ₩ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts have falling off, being only 69 packages against 167. Asking rates for fresh roll 28 @30c; medium to fair 20@25.

BULK MEATS—We can report fair receipts since our last; 3,672 pieces were received; prices are unchanged.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₩ doz.; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6 ₩ doz.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₩ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₩ lb.

CIDER—Market well supplied. Prices are without change. Sales at $6@8 00 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales in a small way at 90@95c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply fair, with sales of Sackett's Belle berries at $18; mixed lots could be obtained at $12@14@16 ₩ bbl.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ₩ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Prices are weak, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 22c ₩ gallon in small lots.

CHEESE—The receipts were 260 boxes. Sales are made at the following: Western Reserve 13¾ @14c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; New York Goshen 16½@17c.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply is fully up to the demand, with sales at the following: Peaches—quarter 8@8½c; halves 12@12½c. Apples 6½c; sliced 9c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $3 50 ₩ box; Valencia raisins 16c ₩ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—The supply is rather in excess of the demand, though the receipts have fallen of to 40 head against 167 yesterday. Sales are made in a regular way at 7½c@8@8½c ₩ lb.

HAY—The market contains a fair supply. We note sales from wagon at $12, 16@18 50 ₩ ton; baled sold on the landing at $14, 16@17 50 ₩ ton.

PEANUTS—We can report sales of new crop Tennessee at 6@8c ₩ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh ones are held at 31@32c; pickled are offered at 25@26c ₩ dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,120 barrels. The current rates were as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 95; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 60, in sacks $6 30; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 60, in sacks $5 95; Palmetto, in barrels $6 45, in sacks $6 10.

LARD OIL—There is a good supply on hand, and sales No. 1 are made at $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ₩ gallon.

FEATHERS—This is the season for feathers; receipts light, with sales as follows: Prime No 1 geese feathers 80c to the trade; 85@90c in a small way.

RAGS—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices range from 4@4½c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—Sales made in a regular way at 2@2½c p lb.

HOMINY—The market contains a good supply; sales were made at various prices, viz: best Pearl $6 00@6 25 ₩ bbl; common $5 00@5 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats 698 sacks; barley 545 sacks; wheat 284 sacks; corn 445 sacks; rye 140 sacks. The current rates were—red winter $1 15@1 18@1 20; white $1 30@1 33@1 35 per bushel. Oats—Firm and tending upward; sales of car load lots at 45@46c; wharf sales at same figures; steamer rates 48@50c. Corn—Market well supplied; prices not so firm, although no decline has taken place; sales ear corn reported from wharf and track at 62@65c for mixed to prime yellow; shelled 67@70c. Rye is firmer; we quote at 80@85c, first and second hands. Barley—dull; about as dull as for some time past. The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally, spring at 75@80c; fall 85@90c per bushel.

GROCERIES—The market is reported rather more active. The following are the ruling figures at this time:

Raw Sugar—New Orleans 11½@12c; Cuba 10@10½c; Havana, boxes, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugar 9@10c.

Coffee—Rio, choice 21½c; prime 21c; good 18c; Java 27@27½c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15½c; A coffee 14½c; B coffee 14¼c; extra C 14c; C 13½c; C yellow 12½@13¼c; Porto Rico, 11½c for fair, and 12½c for choice.

Syrups—Havemyer & Elder's 85c; white honey drips 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips 70c; golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 and 60c ₩ gallon.

Molasses—The supply is fair; New Orleans, good, 75c; choice new, 78c.

POULTRY—Although the demand is unusually heavy, the supply is in excess, hence the market is dull, with sales as follows: Dressed chickens 12@13c; ducks 13@14c; in a regular way at 8½@8½c ₩ lb.

OIL MEAL—In fair supply, with sales in a regular way at $35@40 ₩ ton at the mills; $40@41 ₩ ton from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

RICE—The supply is light; sales of Carolina made turkeys 14@16c ₩ lb; geese 12@13c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Holders are firm; sales round lots peachblows at $1; store rates at the usual advance.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c ₩ lb.

HOPS—New crop bring 21@24c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—Market dull and prices weak. Sales middlings reported at $1 40@1 60 ₩ cwt.

SEEDS—Cloverseed $6 50 ₩ bush; flaxseed $2 10@2 15; timothy not wanted.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand, with regular sales at $16 50 ₩ half gross.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; from store at the usual advance.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW in good supply; sales of city rendered at 8½@8½c ₩ lb.

TURNIPS—The supply has fallen off, though yet fully up with the demand; sales at 45@50c ₩ bush.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

WHISKY—The late advance is still maintained. We quote: Highwines 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 00c; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 per gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 21, 1870.

REMARKS.—The crude market since our last has undergone no material change, holders being firm in their views for spot or December delivery. The result was previous prices were maintained. The sales made were principally to fill previous engagements made for this year's delivery. Oils for future delivery attracted but little attention.

CRUDE.

The market was a steady one; prices were more firm. Spot 9½c; December 9¼c; first six months of 1871 offered, sellers' option, at 9½@9½c ₩ gallon.

SALES.

1,000 barrels, spot .... 9½c.
1,000 barrels, spot .... 9½c.
1,000 barrels, spot .... 9½c.

REFINED.

The market was steady but firm. The asking rates were as follows: December 22½c, March 23½c; April to August 24½c; B. O., all 1871, 27½c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls January, February and March 23c
Sales were reported for B. O. all 1871 .... 27@27½c

COOPERAGE.

OIL BARRELS—Business quiet and weak. Sales 1,000 city make on spot, $1 55. 700 country make on spot, delivered, at $1 85.

[Westestern Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—The *Herald* says: Upon upper creek the ruling price was $3 30, with free sellers at $3 35. Upon lower creek $3 50@3 55 was offered.

SALES.

6,000 bbls upper creek $3 30
1,000 bbls upper creek 3 27½
5,000 bbls lower creek 3 60
2,000 bbls lower creek, s. o. 1st 3 mo's, 1871 .... 3 30

OIL CITY, PA., December 20.—The market was quiet and easy, being nominally $3 50@3 55 for regardless, and $3 60@3 65 for 46 gravity on lower creek. Oil City delivery twenty cents more than these figures.

SHAMBURG, December 20.—Market quiet at $3 25@3 30 on road.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 20.—Market quiet; P. L. S. to W. 22c; S. W. 23½c; futures: January 22½c; February 22½c; March 23½c; cases 27½c. Sales none. Crude 12c.

NEW YORK, December 20, closing of 19th.—Crude in bulk is held firmly at 13c, with buyers at 12½c, for short delivery—no important sales reported. Refined has met with increased shipping trade, and the market has a very steady tone; sales 6,000 bbls, deliverable from December 20 to January 20, at 23c; 700 bbls for this month at 23c. Philadelphia delivery—Prices are a fraction better, with business light; refined 22½c bid, and 22½@22½c asked.

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—Market quiet at about $3 20 on upper creek.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, December 20, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and steady; crude, for January, offered at 12½@12½c. No spot in market. Refined nominal and quiet at 23c for December, and 23½c for January. No sales reported. Naptha nominal at 9c; market inclined to lower prices, but held firm by creek.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 5 P. M.—Crude 11½c; refined, December, 22½c; January and February 22½c; March 23½c; March to May 24c; March to June 24@24½c. Sales December at 22½c; March to May 24c; March to June 24½c; buyers option 1871 27½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—December 22½c; January to March 23c; March 23½c; March to June 23½ @24c. Crude 11½c.

TITUSVILLE, December 20.—Market quiet but very firm; with no disposition to sell at market prices, which are nominally $3 25@3 27½.

TIDIOUTE, December 20.—Market strong at $3 50.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
H W C Tweedle	74	National Oil Works	74
Citizens Oil Works	302	Fisher Bros	240
Crystal Oil Works	74		
Total			2,190

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

S H Hull to H W C Tweedle, 74 bbls. Bates & Goldsborough to National Oil Works, 74 bbls. Duncan & Young to Citizens Oil Works, 302 bbls. J B Barbour to Fisher Bros, 240 bbls. J B Barbour to Crystal Refinery, 74 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., December 20, 1870.

Citizens Oil Co, 502 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 204 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 169 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Refining & Storing Co, 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart Frew & Co, 252 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Refined .... 1,983 bbls

Refined Oil Shipped East by Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

MONDAY, December 20, 1870.

Union Refining & Storing Co, 429 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
W L Elkin, 167 bbls to W Baldwin & Co, Philadelphia.
Charles T Place, 65 bbls to Charles T Place, Providence, R. I.
Charles T Place, 60 bbls to Manhattan Oil Company, New York.

COAL MARKETS.

Cincinnati.

December 19.—The supply is large with a moderate inquiry from consumers. Afloat is held at 9@12c for Pomeroy and Youghiogheny. Delivered the former sells at 14c, the latter at 16c, and Cannel at 18@20c.

Louisville.

December 19.—There is an ample supply of Pittsburgh, and prices are unchanged. Cannel coal is scarce. We quote Pittsburgh at $4 25 ₩ load of 25 bushels; Pomeroy at $3 75 ₩ load, and Cannel at $5 50 ₩ load for Honeywell and $5 for Peytona.

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

DECEMBER 17, P. M.—The market has been unchanged since our quotations on Saturday, December 10. We quote cash prices current at the close yesterday:

Pig Iron—Charcoal No 1 foundry, $34@35; charcoal No 2 foundry, $32@33; stone coal No 1 foundry, $33@34; stone coal No 2 foundry, $31@32; mill iron, $28@29; wrought iron, common bar, 3½@3¾c.—*Sunday Republican.*

Hog Packing in the West.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—The Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange has the following statistics of hog packing in the West: St. Louis, 120,000; same time last year, 155,968. Chicago, 275,930; last year, 208,405. Cincinnati, 254,642; last year, 233,200. Louisville, 190,097; last year, 157,974. Milwaukee, 65,000; last year, 76,500. Quincy, 8,350; last year, 20,010. Keokuk, 7,300; last year, 26,000. St. Joseph, 21,000; Des Moines, 3,600; Kansas City, 11,500; Burlington, 300.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 20.—Flour unfavorable; the weather checks outdoor trade; extra spring $5 50@5 50; others unchanged. Wheat dull; Indiana Red $1 45@1 45. Rye 90c. Corn dull and declined; yellow 70c; No. 1 mixed 68@69c. Oats 53c for Southern and 54@55c for Western. Provisions dull; mess pork $19 25@20 00. Lard 15½c. Petroleum firm; crude 15½c; refined 22½@22½c. Whisky dull and nominal at 93c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 20.—Flour firm; family $6 75@8 75; family Western $6 50@7 25. Wheat—Ohio and Indiana $1 35@1 40. Corn firm; No. 1 white 73@74c; yellow 70c. Oats—quiet. Provisions dull and nominal; pork, $20; sides, clear rib, 13c; bacon shoulders 11c. Lard 12½@13c. Whisky firm at 93@93c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅝@110¾.

NEW YORK, December 20—P. M.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 108⅞.

GOLD.

Has been steady to-day, opening at 110⅝@110¾, and closing at the same rate. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent. per annum for carrying. Clearances $15,000,000.

MONEY.

The money market is easy and good; borrowers have no trouble in obtaining all they wish at 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady, with but little doing; at the close 5-20s of '68 were very strong.

Coupons, 1881	113⅛	5-20s, 1867	109⅞
5-20s, 1862	107⅞	5-20s, 1868	110⅛
5-20s, 1864	107⅜	10-40s	106⅛
5-20s, 1865	107⅝	Currency 6s	110
5-20s, 1865, new	109⅜		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, with the exception of Tennessees, which were strong late in the day.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	62
Tennessees, old	63½	North Carolinas, old	45½
Tennessees, new	62½	North Carolinas, new	23½
Virginias, new	63		

STOCKS

Opened at about last night's quotations, but became very weak, with a falling off of from ½ to 2½ ₩ cent. Ohio and Rock Island being the weakest. The former opened at 29½ and sold as low as 26½. Transactions in this stock were heavy. New Jersey Central has declared a cash dividend of 4 ₩ cent. It is stated semi-officially that at the same time a scrip dividend of 50 ₩ cent. was declared, but it has not been made public.

W. U. Telegraph	45½	Northwestern	69½
Quicksilver	4	Preferred	80¾
Mariposa	5½	Rock Island	105
Preferred	10½	New Jersey Central	104½
Adams Express	64½	St. Paul	55½
Wells-Fargo Express	31	Preferred	79½
American Express	45½	Wabash	48½
United States Express	32	Preferred	69
Pacific Mail	39½	Fort Wayne	94½
New York Central	90½	Terre Haute	24
New York Cent. Scrip	87½	Preferred	54
Erie	23½	Chicago and Alton	112
Preferred	45	Preferred	124
Harlem Ex-div	129	Ohio and Mississippi	28½
Preferred Ex-div	129	Cleveland, Col. and Cin.	81
Reading	96½	Burlington and Quincy	150
Michigan Central	120	Lake Shore	91
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103	Illinois Central	133½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 20, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring quiet and ½c higher at $1 04½@1 05, closing steady at $1 04½@1 05½.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet and firmer and ½c higher at 40½c for new; this afternoon unchanged; No. 2 closed steady at 39c.

BARLEY—No 2 firm at 68@69½c.

RYE—No. 2 dull at 71@72c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 86c for iron, and 85½c for wood.

PROVISIONS—Steady; Mess pork closed at $18 63 cash, and $17 75@18 for future delivery. Lard closed at 11@11½c.

HOGS—Dressed 15c higher at $6 85@7; live active and firm at $5 75@6 00.

CATTLE—Dull and nominal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Cotton active and advanced ½c and closed weak; middling upland 15½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine Western and State $5 25@5 40; common to good extra $5 85@6 05; good to choice $6 10@6 40; common to choice $6 45@6 75; common to good Ohio $5 90@6 40; St. Louis $6 05@8 25. Rye flour $4 00@5 50. Cornmeal quiet. Whisky steady at 94@95c. Wheat—demand fair and advanced 1c; old spring $1 22½. Corn—No 2 mixed $1 28; new spring $1 35@1 38; red and amber $1 45@1 45; white Michigan $1 52. Rye quiet and weak; State 88c. Malt dull. Corn steady; No 1 mixed 78c; yellow 75@76½c; No 2 mixed 72 @73c. Oats dull at 58@60c for western and Ohio. Hay unchanged. Hops heavy. Coffee steady; sales 2,500 bags on private terms; Rio 14½@18½c; Java 20@22c. Sugar quiet; large sales are rumored, but could not be traced; Cuba 10½c. Molasses—New Orleans 68@72c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 13c; refined 23c. Provisions steady; mess pork $19 00@19 37; new $18 50; prime mess $16 00@16 50; new $20@21. Beef—mess $10@15; extra $15@18. Beef hams—smoked $26@31; prime mess $26@28; India $30@32. Cut meats dull; hams in pickle 11c. Middles firm; city short clear middles 12c; long 11½@11¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 11½@12½c; kettle dried 13c; January 12c. Butter dull; western 12@25c; State 20@42c. Cheese steady at 13@16½c.

LATEST.—Flour steady at $5 80@6 10 for shipping. Wheat firm; No. 1 spring $1 36@1 37½; red and amber $1 42@1 46. Rye dull and nominal. Oats do. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 72@73½c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef and bacon firm. Lard dull and nominal. Eggs steady; fresh 32@33c; limed 21@22c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Dry goods market devoid of animation; it being so near the close of the year trade are reluctant to purchase anything not absolutely required for immediate use. Prints are without further change, but the indications are that prices have touched bottom. All the leading makes are selling at 10½@11c; mous delaines are inactive but are in light stock and are steady at 18 cents; ginghams sell slowly but are steady and firm for all leading makes at 14c for Glasgow and 15c for Lancaster and Amoskeag. Brown drills—Popular makes are only in limited request at 13½c, and standard brown sheetings, such as Amoskeag, and Stark A and Pacific X at 12½c. New York Mills bleached muslins are steady and in moderate demand at 20c; Wamsutta 18c; Lonsdale 15c; Arnold's A A 11½c, and Green G 10½c. Amoskeag denims command 26c; Boston do 12c, and Coat's spool thread 60c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 20.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced; middling 14½c. Flour steady; family $5 25@5 50. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 15@1 18. Corn steady at 51@52c. Rye dull but unchanged at 80@85c. Oats dull but unchanged at 37@47c. Barley dull and drooping at 80@85c. Molasses in fair demand but lower at 65@70c. Linseed oil dull at 88c. Lard oil firm at $1 10. Eggs scarce and firm at 30@31c. Butter advanced to 29@31c. Cheese steady at 14@15½c. Cloverseed firm at 10½@11½c; timothy seed steady. Pork dull; $18 50 asked. Lard opened dull but closed active; steam at 10½@10½c; kettle is held at 11c; head and gut, 10c; the demand is for strictly steam leaf at 10½c. Bulk meats dull and nominal, with no demand. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 10c; sides 12@12½c for clear rib and clear. Hogs firm at $6 25@6 40 for live, and $7 60@7 65 for dressed; receipts 4,500 head. Whisky steady at 85@87c. Apples in fair demand and advanced to $3 00@4 50. Gold 110½. Exchange steady.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—Cotton dull but unchanged at 13½c. Flour—low grades advanced to 10@15c; super winter $4 50@4 75; treble $5 00@5 75. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 2 red winter $1 25@1 27; choice red $1 40. Corn firm at 41@43c for mixed in bulk; 45@48c for yellow. Oats firm at 42@46c sacked. Barley heavy at 80@85c; $1 00 for prime to choice. Rye higher at 78@80c. Highwines firm at 89c. Tobacco dull. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Provisions dull and drooping and only in limited jobbing demand; pork $18 25@18 50; bulk shoulders 6@6½c; bulk sides, clear rib, 9½@9¾c; do clear 10c; bacon sides, clear rib, 12½c; do clear 13c; hams, sugar-cured, 18c. Lard dull and nominal at 11@11½c. Hogs steady; extreme range $5 60@6 10, mostly $5 75@6 00. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 20.—Tobacco—Sales 137 hhds, chiefly for new crop, at $5 25@6 50 for common to good lugs; $6 75@14 25 for low to fair leaf, and $23 00 for medium bright wrappers. Bagging quiet and firm; hemp and flax 26@28c. Cotton—demand fair and advanced to 14c for middling. Flour and Grain quiet, steady and unchanged. Hogs active and prices firmly maintained. The sales range from $6 00@6 50 for light and extra heavy; killed to date 206,086. Provisions—Feeling weaker but not quotably lower; mess pork $19 50; bulk shoulders 6½c; sides clear rib 9½c; do clear 10½c. Bacon shoulders 11½c; sides clear rib 13½c; do clear 14½c. Lard—tierces 12c; kegs 13c. Whisky quiet and steady at 87c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 20.—Flour dull but unchanged. No transactions in wheat; the market is entirely nominal. No sales of corn. Oats dull but unchanged at 47c. Rye steady; No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 85c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; refined 20@20½c; crude nominal at $4 20; no sales.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 20.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—full prices asked but no demand; No. 3 white Wabash $1 36; regular white Michigan $1 19; amber Michigan $1 21@1 22; No. 1 red Wabash $1 25; No. 2 $1 23.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 20.—Flour—Extra spring unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 $1 05; No. 2 $1 04½. Oats—No. 2 41c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, new, 45c. Rye—No. 1 steady at 70c. Barley—No. 2 nominal. Dressed hogs firm at $6 50 @6 70. Mess pork firm at $17 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 19.—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 $1 20@1 21; amber $1 20. Hogs dull and a shade lower at $7 65@7 10. Cloverseed in good demand at $6 10 @6 15.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 20.—Cotton—Demand fair and prices advanced to 14½@14¼. Receipts for the past day 2,610 bales; shipments 3,665 bales.

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 20.—Cotton—Demand good at full prices; middling 14½@14¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 20.—Cotton—Demand fair and prices advanced; middling 14½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 20.—Cotton—Demand good at full prices; good ordinary 16c.

HARDWARE.

Logan, Gregg & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

NO. 52 WOOD STREET.

Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
Horse Shoes and Nails.
NAIL ROD,
BUILDING HARDWARE,

Which we offer at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock. Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS

CUTLERY CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUTLERY.

Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
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OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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HOMEWOOD RESIDENCE

A Small Cottage House for Sale,

In Mellon Bros.' plan of Homewood, at a Low Figure, and on Monthly Payments.

MELLON BROS., EAST LIBERTY.

MWF

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Idaho	December 21	Liverpool.
Batavia	December 21	Liverpool.
Tripoli	December 22	Liverpool.
Periere	December 24	France.
Europa	December 24	Glasgow.
Russia	December 28	Liverpool.
Nevada	December 28	Liverpool.
Samaria	December 28	Liverpool.
Caledonia	December 31	Glasgow.
1871.		
Parthia	January 4	Liverpool.
Colorado	January 4	Liverpool.
Samaria	January 5	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 7	Liverpool.
Holsatia	January 11	Hamburg.
Britannia	January 11	Liverpool.
Algeria	January 11	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	January 11	Liverpool.
Calabria	January 12	Liverpool.
Australia	January 14	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	January 18	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 18	Liverpool.
Siberia	January 19	Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 19	Liverpool.
India	January 21	Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25	Liverpool.
Iowa	January 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 20, 1870.

River falling, with about seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 32 degrees at 5 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, December 20, 1870.

River rising with five feet two inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 36° at 6 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, December 20, 1870.

River stationary, with fifty inches water in the channel. Weather snowing; thermometer 35 degrees at 7 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, December 20, 1870.

River thirty-three inches and rising slowly. Weather snowing and cold.

Ironton, O.

Special dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 20, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 7 A. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 2 P. M.; the Charmer is due up to-night. River rising; snowing and cold. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Boughner	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Philips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Philips	Geneva.
Belle	E. A. Flenniken	Geneva.

Monongahela, six feet six inches and rising.

THE marks on the Monongahela pier indicated six feet six inches and rising. The weather during the day was winterish, with a fall of snow during the afternoon. Trade on the landing was not very brisk.

THE towboat Ironsides and barges will be the first boat to leave for Memphis and New Orleans.

THE towboat Simpson Horner has arrived, and is getting ready to take a big tow.

THE towboat Hornet No. 2 will be repaired in time to leave during the week.

THE Monongahela was rising from Brownsville down. At Lock No. 4 it had risen twelve inches when the packet passed.

CAPTAIN COULSON expects to launch his mountain packet this week.

THE Argosy will be repaired in time to leave for Wheeling on Monday.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER.—Captain John Woodburn has gone to Texas on a prospecting tour.

THE Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, left for Zanesville with an excellent trip.

THE St. Paul had a "Seventeenth" of December steamboat excursion this year.

THE first-class towboat Ironsides and barges, Captain Gray, are receiving for New Orleans, and will have dispatch.

THE new splendid mammoth side-wheeler Glencoe, Captain Thomas S. Calhoun, is announced for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

THE packet Juniata, C. L. Brennan, will arrive to-day, and will return to Cincinnati on Thursday at 4 P. M.

THE packet St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, left Cincinnati yesterday; she returns from here on Saturday at 4 P. M.

THE Post Boy enters the Ouachita river under command of Capt. Leit, thus making good the place of the ill-fated Cornelia.

THE Juniatta had a big trip down last time. She will be here on time and leave on Thursday, 4 P. M., for Cincinnati and way ports.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STRONG has introduced the Brill in the Nashville and Paducah trade as a semi-weekly packet.

THE small towboats are still engaged in towing boats from the pools in order to be ready for the next rise.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Coal Hill and Whale arrived with coal tows from Pittsburgh yesterday, and the balance of the fleet of coal will arrive to-day and to-morrow.

CAPT. F. MARATTA'S Texas Belle, a side-wheeler, will soon be ready for business. She is a real beauty and no mistake. Capt. Maratta is sparing no expense in fitting her up.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Capt. Wm. Strong is coming here to purchase a packet for the Nashville and Paducah trade." We suppose it would be correct to call her a Strong packet.

THE Batesville, which arrived at Memphis last Friday, from White river, struck a snag above Des Arc, shipped three feet of water and to save herself from sinking threw a portion of her cargo overboard. It will all be saved with slight damage.

THE U. S. mail packets in the slackwater are first class side wheel boats and leave promptly at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Punctuality is the order of the day with this line. For further information inquire of Captain Carlile, on the wharf boat.

THE Ohio River Salt Company received from the various companies composing the organization 294,788.20 bushels of salt, and from the Kanawha Salt Company 170,000 bushels, making in the aggregate the sum of 464,788.20 bushels for the month of November.

REMOVED.—The wrecks of two loaded coal barges, recently sunk by the towboat Webster, in Burlington, had been washed out by the recent rise when the Juniata passed down. One lies on the right of Sand Creek Bar, and the other on the right of Sand Creek Rocks, both out of the way of passing steamers.

NASHVILLE.—The *American* of Saturday says: The Brill departed for Cincinnati with a light cargo. Captain William Strong departed on the Brill for the purpose of purchasing a packet for the Paducah and Nashville trade. The Talisman yesterday shipped through to Chicago for fifty sacks pea-nuts at thirty cents per 100 pounds. Cheap goobers.

ONE dark night in August, 1869, James A. Works, of Vevay, in passing from the steamboat across the wharf-boat to the shore, at Patriot, Indiana, fell and severely injured a shoulder. He brought suit against W. T. Pate & Co., owners of the wharf-boat, for $5,000 damages, and at a special session of the Common Pleas Court, at Vevay, last week, got a judgment for $250.

THE Arkansas *Statesman* says: Craven's keelboat, the J. F. Allen, struck a bar a short distance above this city, and sunk, with 80 bales of cotton, which belonged principally to Batesville merchants, all of which floated off from the boat, and came down with the current. Quite a number of men, with flatboats, have been engaged in picking it up, and have succeeded in landing most of it on the bar opposite our landing.

THE Evansville *Journal* of Saturday says: "The shafts of the new steamers Eddyville and Ada Hellman are in position, and both boats are rapidly being completed. The Fanny Brandeis is still at the wharf awaiting events. Capt. Murray very wisely considers to lie still at a light expense is far better than to run for glory at considerable cost. Capt. Jim Chenowetll leaves upon our desk a positive assurance that he is not dead, but will start the Emma Floyd to Cincinnati on Tuesday, sound as a dollar."

EVANSVILLE, December 18.—At Schooner Point, nine miles below Leavenworth, at two o'clock this morning, the forward barge of the Tom Rees was run into the Kate Robinson, descending, striking her just forward of the ring bolts on her starboard side, cutting the Kate Robinson down to the water's edge, and breaking through her guard and hull, as low down as her breast hooks. She took no water to speak of, and damaged no freight. She was got ashore as soon as possible, and her damages repaired sufficiently to permit her to proceed on her way. The Kate Robinson had been floating for six to eight minutes, and was backing when she was struck. The Rees had no light on her forward barge and blew no whistles. It was a narrow escape, as the water was very deep.

ST. LOUIS.—Hear the *Republican* of Sunday on the situation: The river here is now stationary. There are, however, no reasons to expect a change. We yesterday heard an experienced steamboatman, who has been a close observer of the river for nearly thirty years, predict that within the next twenty days the water will be nine feet deep in the channel from here out to Cairo. We sincerely desire a fulfillment of this prediction. It would be worth a very large sum of money to the people of this city. We confess, however, that our faith is dreadful weak. The river is low, yet the channel is unusually free from obstruction, and straight and defined. We have been informed by steamboatmen that they do not recollect to have seen a better low water channel for many years.

THE PARKERSBURG BRIDGE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Belpre, Ohio, of date December 13th, says: Believing it to be of some interest to river men, and especially coal men, I send you a few notes in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at this place, viz: Belpre, O. The Superintendents, R. W. Gibson and T. A. Brooks, of the Keystone Bridge Company, secured the last span to-day. This was the channel span for coal boats, 350 feet long. November 14, the first trestle was raised. This trestle when completed was 340 feet long and 125 feet high. November 30, the first piece of iron was raised. This span contains six hundred tons of iron; yet, in less than two weeks, or on the 13th of December, this enormous weight supports itself. This is one of the greatest feats ever performed in so short a space of time. It never has been equalled by any company in the United States. Only twenty days and the result is a trestle 340 feet long, 125 feet high, and an iron bridge or span 350 feet long and 28 feet high. This trestle will all be taken out in a few days, and the river will be clear for coalboats.

THE Nevada (Mo.) *Times* relates the following as having occurred in that city recently:

Mr. Jones Powell, an old steamboat captain and well-known river man of Cincinnati, fell dead in the yard of his boarding house on last Friday afternoon. The citizens took care of the body, and an inquest was held by Judge Fuller on Saturday morning, when from the evidence of a half dozen physicians, the jury brought in a verdict of death superinduced by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

Mr. Powell at one time had been a very wealthy man, but family difficulties caused him to drink. His wife obtained a divorce from him only a few years ago, and the court allowed her $90,000 alimony. The deceased, on the morning of his death, gave his watch to some one to take care of, since which time it has not been heard of. A report has been circulated that Mr. Powell had a large amount of money on his person at the time of his death, which is incorrect, as he was without money, expecting to receive money from home, and he always waited until he was entirely without before he drew from home.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—Business is improving on the landing, especially in freights. To Red and Ouachita rivers we noticed yesterday considerable activity in shipments. To St. Louis and the Ohio river sugar and molasses are going forward as rapidly as tonnage is offered to carry it.

Freights—Red river rates took a fall yesterday in consequence of there being two independent packets and one line packet up for departure. We can not say what the rates to Jefferson and Shreveport really were, but we know that in many instances freight was taken at two-thirds off full card to Shreveport and one-half off to Jefferson.

To Ouachita river freights are plentiful for tonnage engaged at high-water card rates; sugar and molasses are going freely forward to the Ohio river, Cairo and St. Louis. Rates to St. Louis are 30c per 100 for sugar and $1 50 per barrel for molasses; to Cairo and above Memphis, 25c per 100 for sugar and $1 25 per barrel for molasses; to Cincinnati, sugar 35c per 100 and $1 per barrel for molasses; to Pittsburgh, sugar 50c per 100, molasses $2 50 per barrel; to Louisville, sugar 30c per 100, molasses $1 50 per barrel.

FERRIS & MILES,

TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,

Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THROUGH.

[illegible]

THROUGH FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY.

[illegible]

LOCAL.

[illegible]

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY STATION.

[illegible]

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

[illegible]

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Brownsville and Geneva.

[illegible]

Geneva.

[illegible]

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

[illegible]

CARPETS.

CHRISTMAS

CARPETS.

NEW YEARS,

OIL CLOTHS,

HOLIDAY

MATTINGS,

WINTER DRUGGETS!!

CALL AND SEE.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW CARPETS

THE VERY LATEST FALL STYLES
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
BORDERED SQUARES &C., &C.

McCallum Bros.,

51 Fifth Avenue, Above Wood Street.

New Fall Stock

OF

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our GOODS and PRICES with the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

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SPARKLING

CATAWBA WINES.

M. Work & Sons, Cincinnati and Lake Shore, Ryckman Day & Co., SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES.

For sale by

WM. MILLER & CO.,
221 and 223 LIBERTY STREET.

PITTSBURGH

NICKEL PLATING WORKS.

NO. 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES. It is as hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED,

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable:

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Does your Liver or Urinary Organs, or your Kidneys, frequently get out of order?

Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling?

Or does a thick scum rise to the top?

Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from every body?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant?

The bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy yourself in society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy?

If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the genitive organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man.

Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established Upward of Nineteen Years,

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE: $1 25 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper, Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

MWF

CLOTHING.

CUT THIS OUT,

And Send it with Your Order.

[Samples Sent by Mail When Written For.]

☞WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
☞WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
☞WE ARE NOW RECEIVING

☞OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
☞OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
☞OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
☞OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

☞ELEGANT NEW STYLES
☞ELEGANT NEW STYLES
☞ELEGANT NEW STYLES
☞ELEGANT NEW STYLES

To announce that our preparations for the present season are fully equal to the last two or three years, would be sufficient assurance that OAK HALL is the place to buy your FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. But to all former inducements we add a much

Reduced Scale of Prices,

Distancing all competitors on this one vital point.

An Improved and Reorganized Custom Department.

A GREATER PERFECTION IN READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

A Finer Class of Clothing Than Ever Before.

A Much Larger and Better Assorted Stock of All the Very Latest Styles.

GENT'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

☞Ladies do not have to climb up stairs, the Children's Department being on the first floor.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

We have prepared for a large increase in our business this season, and to this end have left nothing undone. Our old customers will find greater satisfaction than ever before in dealing with us, and new customers will find we have the

LOWEST PRICES,
LARGEST STOCK,
BEST WORKMANSHIP.

☞Our Fall and Winter Suits range from $10 upwards, and we will guarantee each grade to be from $2 to $5 per suit cheaper than the same material elsewhere.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

The Largest Clothing House,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILA.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF

Winter Goods.

MEN AND BOYS'

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

OF THE

Greatest Variety at Low Prices.

YOU WILL FIND ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF THE

Newest Fabrics for Boys,

FROM THREE YEARS OF AGE UPWARD.

GLENGARRY OVERCOATS

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Gray & Logan,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

NO. 47 SIXTH STREET,

(LATE ST. CLAIR.)

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

LADIES' FURS!

Holiday Goods,

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

84

Wood Street.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

OFFERED TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

FURS.

LEOPARD IN THE WINDOW.

REMOVAL.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wishing a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON.

55 MARKET STREET.

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE

Receives and Sells on Commission,

Dressed Hogs, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS and FARM PRODUCE.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RYE WHISKIES.

1,300 BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS

FINE PURE OLD RYE WHISKIES,

For sale by

WM. MILLER & CO.,

221 and 223 LIBERTY STREET.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 00 A. M. & 4 30 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT .... CAPT. E. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

E. A. FLENNIKEN .... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT .... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AT 4 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

Freight received daily at all hours on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS

H. DARLINGTON .... Commander.
GEO. L. KEFFERT .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. B. STULL .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR .... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN .... Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

Leaves Pittsburgh SATURDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Cincinnati TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Sidewheel Passenger Steamer

ST. CHARLES,

C. A. DRAVO .... Commander.
W. S. DRAVO .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

SATURDAY, December 24—4 P. M.

THE NEW SIDEWHEEL Passenger Steamer

GLENCOE,

THOS. S. CALHOUN .... Commander.
JOHN Q. A. PARK .... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

RED RIVER.

For Red River Direct.

WILL HAVE DISPATCH.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT Low Pressure Packet,

MAY LOWRY,

Will soon be completed, and will take her departure as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY, December 21st.

THE STEAMER

IRONSIDES AND BARGES.

WILLIAM GRAY .... Master.
WM. P. McCONNELL .... Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight only, apply on board, or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers.

CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF NEW YORK, AND OTHERS.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, Sr.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE—

HULL AND CABIN.

The HULL, CABIN, HOG CHAINS and CAPSTAN of the Steamboat Victor No. 4. The Hull, Cabin, &c., will be suitable for a good Wharfboat, everything in good order. For further particulars inquire of Captain FRANK MARATTA or JAMES REES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Cheapest Wholesale

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS.

Fall Stock Just Received of all Styles and Qualities, BOUGHT FOR CASH, and will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices.

Agent for Philadelphia City Made Goods,

AT FACTORY PRICES.

☞Orders from COUNTRY DEALERS will be Filled promptly and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. Borland,

53 and 55 Wood Street.

RETAIL STORE, 98 MARKET STREET.

CONFECTIONERY.

Barrel Pickles.

100 Barrels

PRIME BOSTON PICKLES,

"LEWIS,"

FROM 1,500 TO 2,000 IN PACKAGE,

COUNT GUARANTEED,

NOW IN STORE.

200 HALF BARRELS

SAME PACKING AND QUALITY,

TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE BY

Reymer & Bros.,

Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.

Superior Old Brandy in Wood and Glass;
Superior Old Gin, in Wood and Glass;
Superior Old Scotch Whisky;
Superior Old Rum, Jamaica and Medford;
Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, &c.;
Scotch and English Ales and Porter;
Havana Segars, &c.

FOR SALE BY

WM. MILLER & CO

221 and 223 LIBERTY STREET.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2 20 a m	Mail Train	1 00 a m
Southern Ex	4 20 a m	Fast Line	[illegible]
Mail Train	8 10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	[illegible]
Cincinnati Ex	12 50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	[illegible]
Philadel. Ex	[illegible]	Pacific Ex	[illegible]
Fast Line	8 00 p m	Way Passenger	10 20 p m

LOCAL.

[illegible]

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9 02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9.50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1 05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2 25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8 30 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9 50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

W. H. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DECEMBER 18, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

[illegible]

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8 10 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12.50 p. m., and arrives at Freeport at 2 30 p. m.

Through Tickets to Butler and Ramsburg may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 18, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

[illegible]

Chicago Express leaves daily. Pacific Express arrives daily. Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	7 20 a m	9 00 p m
Night Express	8 40 p m	6 25 a m
Way Passenger	9 55 a m	[illegible]
Mail Train	[illegible]	5 50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3 05 p m	10 20 a m
Soda Works	6 40 p m	8 25 a m
1st Hulton	6 45 a m	8 25 a m
2d Hulton	11 40 a m	9 05 a m
3d Hulton	11 00 p m	7 20 p m
Parnassus	11 10 a m	2 30 p m

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10 10 a. m., and leaves at 1 00 p. m. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Express	1 23 a m	Express	2 00 a m
Mail	7 13 a m	Southern Ex	3 58 p m
Fast Line	11 03 a m	McDonald Ac	9 03 a m
McDonald Ac	11 28 a m	Steubenville Ac	9 53 a m
Steubenville Ac	3 13 p m	Mail	12 28 p m
Southern Ex	3 58 p m	McDonald Ac	3 13 p m
McDonald Ac	5 13 p m	Mixed Accom	4 18 p m
Sunday Church	1 58 p m	Fast Line	7 28 p m

The 3:58 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily. The 12:28 p. m. Mail will arrive daily. All other Trains will run daily, except Sunday.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6 50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	6 40 a m
Way Passenger	9 15 a m	West Newton Ac	8 35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommodat'n	11 00 a m	Express Train	10 00 a m
Express Train	3 10 p m	2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	2 10 p m
West Newton Ac	4 20 p m	Way Passenger	3 20 p m
Braddocks Ac	5 30 p m	Mail Train	6 10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommodat'n	6 20 p m	Braddocks Ac	7 00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommodat'n	10 40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommodat'n	9 50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12 45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n*	10 10 a m

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

ROOFING.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING

SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

CORNER ELEVENTH and LIBERTY STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

SLATE.

J. S. Newmyer,

NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of

Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE

IN ANY QUANTITY.

From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.

THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of Winter Flour.

Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, for sale by

D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE

THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,

CHOICE VARIETIES.

TOBACCOS, SUGARS,

SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.

100 Barrels Choice N. O. Molasses,

FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.

(None other Genuine.)

LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.

Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reduction in Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Holiday Goods for Gentlemen—Putnam's.
Holiday Books and Fancy Goods—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Holiday Presents—Chas. Abel & Co.
Holiday Books—Jas B. Dodge.
Pittsburgh Art Gallery—Opens Friday, 23d.
Bargains for the Holidays—Morganstern & Co.
Opera House—The Little Detective.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Baker Wanted—307 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.
Annual Meeting—Monongahela Navigation Company.
Meeting—Society for Relief of Disabled Firemen.
House for Rent—Box 460, Pittsburgh.
Books for Christmas—McIlwaine's Auction Rooms.
Mantel Ornaments—R. E. Breed & Co.
Elegant China Sets—R. E. Breed & Co.
Show Cattle—George Beilstein.
Fur and Hat Store—Wm. Fleming & Co.
China and Queensware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Teas in Bond—Checkered Front.
Watches and Jewelry—Scharnke & Will.
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Swayne's Family Medicines—McClarran & McKennan.
Legal Notice—Caroline Eloomer.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Bridal Sets—Bailey & Co.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lokens.
Cracker Meal—91 and 93 Liberty street.
New Teas—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Architect—T. D. Evans.
Ærated Crackers—Marvin's.
Wines—Wm. Miller & Co.
Sparkling Catawba Wines—Wm. Miller & Co.
Engines, Tools, &c.—Jno. S. Schultze.
Shears Wanted—Battelle & Co., Memphis.

LETTER FROM BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Destructive Fire on Sunday—"Graham's Corner" Burned—Several Stores Destroyed—Loss About $12,000.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, December 18, 1870.

About four o'clock this morning the usual quiet of our town was broken by men, boys, bells and whistles, giving the alarm of fire. Snatching ourselves from the delectable embrace of Morpheus, we hurried to the street, where we found what is familiarly known as "Graham's Corner," a large three story brick building, fronting Morgantown and Vine streets, in flames. The block, containing six storerooms, was owned by William Worrel, who occupied the corner room for a dry goods store, and the room facing Morgantown street as a grocery store. The next room was occupied by William H. Holmes for a rectifying room. Mr. R. D. Morery, boot and shoe merchant, of the adjoining room, succeeded in removing his entire stock. J. Calvert, livery office, confectionary and fruit store. His loss was not heavy. The fire raging in the east end of the building could have been easily extinguished with a fire engine, but as that is a convenience which the aristocratic and enterprising city of Brownsville never heard of, and as the fire broke out too high and furiously to be put out by handing water, no effort could be made to save the entire building from the greedy flames, which increased in heat and fury as they reached the rectifying rooms, where, owing to the liberal quantity of "real old Monongahela," accidentally spilled in the liquors, the fire did not reach the expectations of the excited crowd. The building had just been fitted up with heavy cornice brackets, and slate roof laid in mortar, with copper valleys, but we have not heard the extent of the loss. The property was supposed to be worth about twelve thousand dollars, however. In a town with a railroad it would have been worth fifteen thousand. We hear Mr. Worrel was insured for five thousand dollars—far short of his loss. Mr. W. is an honest merchant, and worthy citizen, and has the sympathy of the entire city, in which he is well known and beloved. We hope to see him soon started again, with increased prosperity.

BANNOCK.

WHAT IT COSTS.

A Common Evil Illustrated on a Large Scale—Whither Are We Going?

The number of licensed places that sell liquor in New York is over 5,000. The Police Superintendent placed a policeman at the doors of above 200 of these groggeries, and their reports afford an average like this: Each one has daily 134 visitors, and each visit averages fifteen minutes. A statistician may extend the estimate so as to show that the entire number of visitors is 697,202 per day. Three persons on an average are required to attend each saloon, making 15,609 in all. A further estimate gives the cost of the liquor thus drunk at something over $38,000,000.

The Mayor of Chicago does not think it right that his city should have one saloon for every twenty-six adult male inhabitants, assuming the population to be 300,000, and the men one-fifth of the number. A *Tribune* reporter has gone into an examination of the pecuniary results of the Chicago grog shops, which use 1,000,000 gallons of whisky, averaging $2 per gallon in cost. A gallon will make 64 drinks at 15 cents each, and yield $7 60 profit, or $7,600,000 that the entire city in a year pays to saloon keepers. Other spirituous liquors sell to the amount of about $1,500,000, on which the profit is at least one-half, or $750,000. 800,000 kegs of beer also are drank yearly in Chicago, costing dealers $2 50 each, and yielding 100 glasses at five cents each, or 100 per cent. profit. Ale, soda water, and other beverages not included in the above, may be put down at $500,000 annually, of which $250,000 is profit.

The city's entire annual expenditure for liquor is estimated to be $15,000,000, or $52 per head for every one of the population, babies and all. The liquor sellers on this make a profit of $10,600,000, or $32 from each individual in the city. To this may be added $5,000,000 spent annually on cigars and tobacco, making a grand total of $20,600,000, or $68 66 for each individual. The *Tribune* concludes: It will be seen from the above statistics that drinking, smoking and chewing are indulged in very extensively in this community, and that a large proportion of the earnings of the people is spent to support a large number of men who live by the sale of those articles, all of whom are non-productive and add nothing whatever to the wealth of the city or country. The money spent is absolutely thrown away; for, except in a few instances, it is not necessary to life, and no one can pretend that it is productive of happiness. All the taxes paid in this city—city, State and Federal—and all the money given to churches and charities, do not amount altogether to the sum expended on liquors. The exhibit is a striking and a sad one, and indicates that something must be wrong with a community that squanders millions every year, and gets no return except the hunger, squalor, wretchedness and misery that follow indulgence in the excitement of intoxication.

STATE POLITICS.

The Clarion *Republican* indorses Hon. Henry C. Johnson, of Meadville, as a fit man to succeed Gen. Hartranft as Auditor General.

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot* suggests that Dr. John A. Morrison, of Chester county, would make a good Democratic candidate for Surveyor General.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, December 20, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	29.77	29.79	29.95
Change since last report	—.31	—.02	—.16
Thermometer	35°	35°	28°
Change in last 24 hours	2°	—2°	19°
Direction of wind	S W	W	N W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour			
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	C	D	E
Rainfall since last report—inches and hdths	0.01	0.01	0.01
State of weather	Cldy.	Snow	Cldy.

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Mish, J. K., Chicago, Ill	3
Presser, E., Economy, Pa	3
Sands, Jno. G., Parnassias, Pa	3
Salgrove, B. K., Indianapolis, Ind	3

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

CRANE'S compound washing soap—sold everywhere.

BOQUETS and flowers at 137 Liberty street.

ALL kinds of fancy articles for trimming Christmas trees, at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

THIRTEEN common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

AGENT APPOINTED.—M. D. Nettleton has been appointed freight agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

ASK your grocers for Crane's patent soap.

FOOT RACE.—Jackson the coal digger and Arthur Partridge will run a foot race, at Oakland Park, for $200 this afternoon.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

TWO MILLIONS.—P. R. Hill, while in the lock-up for drunkenness on Monday night, represented that he was worth $2,000,000. Yesterday he could hardly raise enough to liquidate his fine.

ACCIDENT.—A child of an Italian, named Mollini, residing in Virgin alley, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday and had its arm broken. Dr. L. S. Oldshue reduced the fracture.

CRUSHED.—Yesterday morning a clerk in Lindsay, Sterret & Emner's hardware store, 311 Liberty street, was handling one of a pile of anvils, when it fell down, crushing and cutting his foot somewhat, although not as badly as at first feared.

APPROACHING COMPLETION.—The Nicolson pavement on Fourth avenue, between Market and Wood streets, will soon be completed. The half of the square has been paved, and the balance is ready for the blocks.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mr. Williams, of Robert Williams & Son, undertakers, lodged complaint at the office of Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Stephen Saunders with embezzlement. Saunders was sent to deliver a coffin and burial case to a person in Greene county, and as is alleged, collected the cost thereof and neglected to account for it. A warrant was issued.

LARCENY BY BAILEE.—Mary and Kate Lawton were taken before Alderman McMasters yesterday and held for a hearing on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Henry Kane. The prosecutor is a river man, and alleges that he left eighty-five dollars with the defendants for safe keeping, which they refuse to return and deny having received.

INTERESTING WEDDING.—Mr. H. A. Collier, a well known member of the bar was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss M. McCandless, niece of His Honor Judge McCandless, in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday at noon. The church was filled and the ceremony was performed in a pleasing manner.

OBTAINED GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Chas. Duffy, a produce dealer from Butler county, entered complaint before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging A. McCarthy with obtaining merchandise to the amount of $74, for Messrs. Day & Co., of which he claimed to be a member at a time when the firm was dissolved. Arrested and held for a hearing.

ANOTHER FINE SAFE.

The New Fire and Burglar Proof for the Freehold Bank.

Some time since we gave a brief description of the mammoth $8,000 safe, made by Messrs. Macneale & Urban, of Cincinnati, for the Dollar Savings Bank. Since then, the new safe has been examined by nearly all the bankers in the city and by many merchants. The Freehold Banking Company, No. 100 Fourth avenue—one of the youngest, and yet one of the most vigorous of our banking institutions—have carefully investigated the merits of the safes manufactured by this firm, and agree with the managers of the Dollar Savings Bank, that they are the best safes made.

They accordingly purchased one of their Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, designed for banks not having vaults, at a cost of $2,250. The safe measures, outside, seventy inches high, fifty-one inches wide, and thirty-three inches deep. It weighs eight thousand four hundred pounds, and is a most elegant and substantial piece of work. The fire-proof part is filled with concrete, and the doors have the new patented system of inside boltwork, which differs from any other fire-proof safe in this—that the bolts and locks are placed on the *inside* of the door, where they are accessible at any time for the purpose of cleaning and oiling, and are protected from the assaults of burglars, and from the effects of fire. On the inside of this fire proof, at the bottom, is securely fastened a splendid burglar proof chest, made of homogeneous steel, so highly tempered that no drill can penetrate it, and so tough that it cannot be broken even by sledges. The door of this chest is held with round bolts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, secured by the celebrated Excelsior lock, running about eight hundred thousand changes. Between the outer fire proof doors and this chest are two heavy burglar proof doors, held at all points by doors similar to those on the burglar proof chest, and secured by the Perfection lock, running almost five hundred thousand changes.

In regard to the fire proof qualities of these safes, it is sufficient to say that this house has been manufacturing for over twenty years, and has never had a failure of one of their safes in a fire. Two of the great advantages of the concrete filling are—its dryness, thus preventing the moulding of the books, papers, etc.; and its hardness, giving great strength to the frame in case of falling walls, and in resisting the force of its own weight should the safe fall from one story to another.

The finish of the new safe of the Freehold Bank is really elegant, and reflects great credit upon the firm and their workmen. The painting is equal to the finest cabinet work, the doors being handsomely ornamented with colored paintings.

The firm, we are pleased to say, have orders for making all the burglar proof work for the new Union National Bank building, and also a new double burglar proof safe for the First National Bank. Mr. E. W. Neff, who represents the firm, will remain in the city during the present week, and gentlemen who wish to consult him on business can have an interview by calling on him at the Monongahela House.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

The First Free Concert.

A most excellent thing was inaugurated by the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, and it deserves to be made an institution. To attract the many homeless and solitary young people in the city away from the resorts of evil and vice, is a most deserving object, and we know of few methods more likely to accomplish this worthy end than a choice concert of old-fashioned home music, in a cosy room, filled with ladies and gentlemen. This was what was done last evening, and the happy faces crowding the Association's apartments, corner of Sixth and Penn streets, are most eloquent arguments for frequent repetitions of the entertainment. The music was excellent, and many thanks are due to the well known amateurs who provided it, viz.: Dr. J. G. McCandless, Mr. R. E. Breed, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mellor and Miss Mary Scott.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

NOT AS IT SHOULD BE.—The proceeds of last night's lecture of Prof. Ebell will not buy any books for the library of the Browning Association of the Pittsburgh Female College, and that is not as it should be. Not a score of the audience, that crowded the Chapel a few evenings ago, when the Association gave a *free* entertainment, were there, almost all seeming to have forgotten the slight return they could make for the many gratuitous performances by the young ladies. But Prof. Ebell went ahead with his lecture, and made it most interesting, too; clothing the wonderful facts of the world's natural history revealed by science, in language at once graphic and pleasing. The lectures are good enough to attract crowded houses, and the remaining ones, on this and to-morrow evenings, deserve that recognition of their merit.

CRANE'S soap is in universal use.

CANNOT be excelled—Crane's compound soap.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—At no place in the city can a finer assortment of articles suitable for holiday gifts be found than at the jewelry store of Mr. W. G. Dunseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue. The stock embraces all styles of jewelry, watches, etc., selected with special reference to the holiday trade by Mr. Dunseath in person. He has articles to suit all ages and conditions of life, which he sells at the most reasonable prices. Some of the sets of jewelry are the most elegant ever offered to our people, worthy to adorn the person of the most beautiful of our ladies. Of watches the stock is complete, embracing all of the best makes known to the trade, which are warranted to be as represented. The selection of sterling silver and plated ware cannot be excelled for beauty of design and elegance of finish. To persons who have not yet selected their gifts we say, call on Mr. Dunseath, and there you can suit yourself.

BOQUETS and flowers at 137 Liberty street.

THE GIFT OF GIFTS.—To those of a practical and humanitarian turn of mind, the most acceptable and sensible gift for a lady friend or acquaintance would be one of the Singer improved sewing machines. It will afford more real pleasure, relieve more care and anxiety and confer more lasting benefit than any other article we can think of. How many gentlemen could prove themselves benefactors to worthy families of their acquaintance by investing in this machine, now so indispensable to the comfort of every household? Messrs. Straw & Morton, the enterprising agents, have a full stock on hand suitable for the holidays, at their rooms, No. 20 Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

A PITTSBURGHER.—The New York *Times* says that Captain Norris Randall Norton, the New York journalist, whose death our dispatches have noticed, was a native of Pittsburgh. It also says: "He quitted his position as assistant city editor of the *Tribune* on account of lameness superinduced by his wound, (to which his death is indirectly traceable) and entered the Board of Health as Chief Clerk under Dr. Harris. In that position he prepared the greater part of the annual reports of the Board, and furnished to the *Times, Tribune, Evening Post* and other journals, many valuable papers on hygienic subjects which attracted wide attention. Captain Norton possessed unusual ability. He was in every sense, an honorable, generous and chivalric gentleman."

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—Henry Kirchner was charged yesterday before the Mayor with embezzlement, on oath of Christian Shaffer. The prosecutor keeps a store on Spring Hill, and Kirchner was in his employ as clerk. He was, as is alleged, discharged some time ago, and after his discharge collected a bill of twenty dollars from Wm. Shoemaker. A warrant was issued.

THREATENED HIM.—Michael Green alleged before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday that Michael Malone had threatened to "have his blood" and he was fearful he would suffer bodily harm at the hands of said Malone. A warrant was issued. The parties have been dipping into the law for some time past.

WIFE DESERTION.—Bridget Fenneren preferred a charge of desertion against her husband Patrick, alleging that the accused had abandoned and refused to support her. They reside on Eighteenth street. Alderman Moreland sent his officer to arrest the accused.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—The election for directors of the Allegheny and Saw Mill Valley Passenger Railway Company resulted as follows: Messers. G. W. Evans, W. W. Ackley, Jno. D. Scully, C. M. Seibert and Wm. Peters. The Board will at once organize and immediately proceed with the construction of the Railway.

STREET WALKING.—The officers who have earned such lasting favors by entirely ridding Sixth avenue of street walkers, had a case before the Mayor yesterday—the first, we may remark, in two months. Sarah Donegan was the promenader, and in default of a fine she went to jail for thirty days.

FEMALE PUGILISTS.—Kate Raney and Pug Oliver fought at the corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue Monday night, and the former displayed her affection for the latter by heaving a beer glass at her cranium. It alighted there. "Pug" was taken to the lock-up, but Captain Reed discharged her. Raney was not arrested.

PERSONAL.—Mr. James Mills, for many years associated with the press of Pittsburgh, as compositor, reporter and editor, but now of the Columbus (Ohio) *Statesman*, is in the city on a visit to his friends. It affords us pleasure to state that he is prospering satisfactorily in his new field of labor. His numerous acquaintances here will be happy to meet him.

BLOWN DOWN.—Two spans of the new iron bridge at Sharpsburg, lately erected, were blown down during the storm Monday night. Chimneys also were blown over and trees uprooted in the vicinity mentioned, but, so far as we were able to ascertain no injury was done to any one.

THE DISABLED FIREMEN'S FUND.—The members of the Society for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, will meet to-morrow forenoon, at ten o'clock, in the office of the Clerk of the Courts, for the purpose of making another effort to dispose of the fund in the treasury.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—Evergreen branches, suitable for Christmas trees, with mosses and other appliances for decorating the same, are plentifully supplied in the Diamond Market.

THE CATHOLIC ORPHANS.—On Sunday afternoon, (Christmas) the orphans of St. Paul's Asylum will be treated to the customary annual dinner, provided by the Board of Managers. A number of invited guests will be present. Music by the Cathedral Band.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

DEAD.—Mrs. Ellen Strain, mother of Alderman John A. Strain and Charles B. Strain, died at her residence yesterday, at an advanced age. Her funeral will take place to-morrow, from St. Paul's Cathedral.

GOLD-HEADED canes, silver and plated ware, at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

VIGILANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the Vigilant Fire Company have formed a Benevolent Aid Society. A constitution has been adopted, and a meeting to elect officers fixed for the 29th instant.

A DEMONSTRATIVE FEMALE.—Alex. McHenry, constable, yesterday arrested a woman for breaking the windows in John Farrigan's house on Penn avenue. She tore the officer's pantaloons and shirt, and scratched his face terribly. She was finally lodged in the Twelfth Ward Station House for a hearing.

A GREAT SAVING OF TIME AND MONEY.—Labels gummed, cut and ready for immediate use for druggists, hardware and dry goods men, manufacturers of small goods and everybody. For samples call at 77 Fourth avenue, or send to Harris & Co., Salem, Ohio. MWF

UNKIND.—Mary Hasberry was committed to jail by Alderman McAdams yesterday for disorderly conduct, preferred by her husband. He avers that the wife gets drunk and outrageously abuses the step children.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

HEARING TO-DAY.—Patrick Friel will have a hearing before Mayor Brush at ten o'clock A. M. to-day, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, prefered by his daughter, Nancy. Our readers will, no doubt, recollect the case.

THE HOLIDAY VACATION.—The various public schools in the city will close on to-morrow instead of this evening, as some suppose.

GAVE BAIL.—Mrs. Buschman, charged with keeping a disorderly house on Second avenue yesterday gave bail for her appearance at Court.

COMMITTED.—James Jackson, accused of the larceny of a barrel of pork from the establishment of E. H. Myers & Co., had a hearing yesterday and was committed for trial.

WATER EXTENSION.—A twenty-inch water main is being laid on Twentieth street.

THE TARIFF.

Comparative Table of Old and New Duties on Groceries, Etc.

Articles.	Old Duti's.	New Duties.	Difference.
Melado	2c gold	1½c gold	½c gold
Molasses	8c gold	5c gold	3c gold
Nutmegs	50c gold	20c gold	30c gold
Oranges	25 ⅌ cent	20 ⅌ cent	5 ⅌ cent
Pepper	15c gold	5c gold	10c gold
Pimento	15c gold	5c gold	10c gold
Prunes	5c gold	2½c gold	2½c gold
Rice	2½c gold	2½c gold	0c gold
Sugars for refining, according to quality	3c gold	1¾c@2½c gld	¾@1¼c gld
Muscovado sugars of all grades	3c gold	2c gold	1c gold
Demarara's, according to quality	3@4c gold	2½@3½c gld	½c gold
Hard sugars	5c gold	4c gold	1c gold
Tea	25c gold	15c gold	10c gold
Almonds	6c gold	6c gold	0c gold
Cinamon	30c gold	20c gold	10c gold
Cloves	20c gold	5c gold	15c gold
Coffee	5c gold	3c gold	2c gold
Currants	5c gold	2½c gold	2½c gold
Dates	2c gold	2c gold	0c gold
Figs	5c gold	5c gold	0c gold
Fire crackers	$1 ⅌ 40 pks	$1 ⅌ 40 pks	0c gold
Preserved fruits	35 ⅌ cent	35 ⅌ cent	0c gold
Gin	$3 ⅌ gal'n	$2 ⅌ gallon	$1 gold
Ginger ground	8c gold	5c gold	3c gold
Ginger preserved	50 ⅌ cent	50 ⅌ cent	0c gold
Lemons	25 ⅌ cent	20 ⅌ cent	5 ⅌ cent
Maccaroni	35 ⅌ cent	35 ⅌ cent	0c gold
Mace	40c gold	25c gold	15c gold
Mackerel	$2 gold	$2 gold	0c gold

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The O'Brien Homicide—Griffith Convicted of Manslaughter—Motion for a New Trial—The Other Courts.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer opened yesterday, the counsel announced that they were willing to submit the case without argument, and Judge Sterrett accordingly proceeded to charge the jury, laying down the law applicable to the case, and reviewing the testimony which had been adduced. After a short absence, the jury returned and announced through the foreman that they had agreed upon a verdict, finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter. Messrs. Marshall and Moreland, counsel for defendant, made a motion for a new trial, and Griffith was remanded.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Frederick Miller was called before the Court on an indictment charging him with having committed an assault and battery on Margaret Bender. The parties live at Lawrenceville, where, as Mrs. Bender alleges, Miller struck her with a stone. The Court permitted the case to be settled.

Alexander McClurg, indicted with several others whose names are unknown, for maintaining a public nuisance in Reserve township, was placed on trial. The alleged nuisance consisted in the felling of timber on a public road in Reserve township, and the cutting away of the road, which had been laid out according to law. The jury in the case returned a verdict of not guilty, but divided the costs between the defendant, McClurg, and the prosecutor, John B. Heaslett.

Wm. Johnston was tried and found guilty of burglarizing the tavern of Louis Ruhe in Birmingham. He was sentenced to five years and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

Com. vs. C. F. Smith.
Com. vs. Mollie Brooks.
Com. vs. Wm. Paulus.
Com. vs. Wilson Hays.
Com. vs. Michael Mullen.
Com. vs. Christian Gabel.
Com. vs. Thomas James.
Com. vs. Wm. Aust.
Com. vs. John Murphy.
Com. vs. Charles Birkely.
Com. vs. John Schauber.
Com. vs. John Stinger.
Com. vs. Geo. Krauss & Neff.
Com. vs. Martin Connor.
Com. vs. Decimus Lewis et al.
Com. vs. Westley White.
Com. vs. Wm. Farley.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The first case taken up was that of McCombs vs. Bayne, Perchment, *et al.* An action to recover for trespass alleged to have been committed by the defendants on plaintiff's property. The trespass consisted in the tearing down of a wooden fence on the defendant's land near East Liberty. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

122. Brown vs. Pennock et al.
147. McCloy et al vs. Gold.
183. Stirmer vs. Neel et al.
197. O'Neil vs. Reed et al.
216. Huckestein vs. Gilleland.
220. Pulpress vs. Schleifer.
223. Smith vs. Orr.
79. Patterson vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
279. Benny vs. Greer.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of S. C. Robb, the bond of Mr. Robb was this morning approved. No further business was transacted in this Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

86. Short vs. Stevenson.
51. Shepler vs. Thompson.
26. Delphey vs. Fairfax.
84. McNulty vs. McCombs.
58. Elk vs. Aber et al.
63. Gehring vs. Bates.
55. Casey vs. Martin et al.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McCandless and McKennan.

In the case of Shrier vs. Ergott & Parks, a motion for an injunction restraining the defendants from infringing on a patent for a wagon-skein, the Court refused the same.

In the case of Larkins, assignee of Isaac Black, a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court was filed and argued. The Court sustained the demurrer and plaintiff took a non-suit.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Stitt Hindekoper will be argued to-day at ten A. M.

The argument was heard on the motion for a new trial in the case of Nimicks, assignees of Horace Bonham, deceased, vs. the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, tried last week. The Court granted a new trial, the principal reason being that the verdict rendered was against the weight of evidence adduced.

TAKE nothing but Crane's patent compound soap.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

The Western Penitentiary.

The spacious and handsome library room in block D, of the Western Penitentiary buildings, has been completed, and it is expected the library will be removed from its present quarters to the new room about the middle of the coming week. The cases, some five or six in number, are very handsome, and the carved work which adorns the same while in style, not the most artistic, is nevertheless unique and neat and was made entirely by the prisoners. The books in the Library are being overhauled and repaired and it is expected that when the catalogue is completed there will be about 2000 volumes in the library. One of our reporters yesterday paid a visit to the Penitentiary, and through the kindness of Warden Wright, and under the escort of Mr. Stewart, Superintendent of the Weaving Department was shown through the entire building. On every hand could be seen decided improvements, which go to render the Western Penitentiary the best building of the kind in the United States, perhaps. Want of space prevents us from particularizing, else we might fill a column or two with interesting reading matter concerning this excellently managed public institution. Captain Wright and Mr. Stewart are deserving of our thanks for the courtesies, extended. We might add before closing, however, that there has not been a single death in the institution during the last sixteen months. There are few hospital cases, and no contagious diseases. This alone speaks volumes for the Penitentiary.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

LOOKING GLASSES, FRAMES, PICTURES, ETC.—Messrs. Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, dealers in looking glasses, pictures, frames, etc., at No. 110 Wood street, three doors above Fifth avenue, have on hand a splendid stock of goods in their line to which they invite the attention of holiday purchasers. Their stock of mirrors is large and elegant, including all sizes, in gilt, walnut, rosewood, etc., of the latest designs. They have a splendid selection of paintings, engravings, chromos, photographs, etc., and every variety of frames. They have just received a fresh stock of English chromos, the finest ever offered, including fruits, landscapes, ocean scenery, etc., which, for fidelity to nature, are not exceeded by the finest paintings. Being extensively engaged in the business, these gentlemen are able to sell at the most reasonable rates.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

IN BRISK DEMAND.—The holiday goods on exhibition at the well stocked store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, are in brisk demand, the store being crowded with visitors. The stock is so attractive that it is impossible to resist the inclination to purchase. The various styles of writing desks, card cases, pocket books, pen wipers, bronze inkstands, cigar cases, rubber and gold pen holders, backgammon boards, etc., are in great request, as are also games, puzzles, toy books, etc. for children. For gifts of a more staid and practical character, the elegant family and pocket Bibles, dictionaries, prayer books, and standard poetical and historical works, are selected. All tastes are suited.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the members of the several companies of the Paid Fire Department appeared on Sixth avenue, near Wood street, in response to an order of the Chief Engineer, in their new uniforms and with their respective apparatuses for inspection. The Fire Commissioners were present and reviewed the men, after which they marched over Wood street to Water, thence to Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and thence to Liberty street, where they were dismissed. The display was indeed very fine.

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS.—The elegant display of chromos, engravings, etc., at Messrs. Barker & Haseltine's, No. 18 Fifth avenue, is attracting many purchasors. The selections are among the finest ever offered in this market. Where there are so many meritorious pictures, it is difficult to particularize, but we direct special attention to the beautiful chromo-lithograph of "Beatrice de Cenci," one of the most perfect and artistic copies of the original painting by the celebrated Guido. This is one of the most remarkable representations of the "human face divine," and would make a valuable holiday gift.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

THE LOVED ONES.—At the near approach of the holidays, our citizens and readers are daily inquiring what they shall buy as a gift to one whom they hold in memory, near and dear. To all such it may seem a hard question to answer, but if they will call on Meyran & Seidle, at their palatial jewelry bazaar, and inspect the large stock of goods which they have prepared for their customers, we feel certain they will be suited.

EXCELSIOR.—Crane's patent compound soap.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—At the popular Philadelphia Emporium of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co., 76 Market street, rare bargains are offered in handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched and embroidered; kid gloves, lace collars, broche scarfs, fancy boxes, &c., &c. Ladies will do well to look at their stock before purchasing.

AYERS'S LATIN SCHOOL.—The fourth monthly examination will be held to-morrow, (Thursday) commencing at 9 o'clock. Examining Committee—Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Rev. Robert Patterson, Henry Forsythe and J. C. Ruffum. Prizes given to the best scholars in Latin and Arithmetic for the month. Friends and patrons are cordially invited to attend.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

AN INSANE MAN.—James McGraw, from Newport Ohio, last evening brought to the Central Station house Wm. McGraw, his brother, whom he found in this city. The prisoner is insane and it appears escaped from Newport before his friends could have him sent to a hospital. His brother has a commitment for him and to-day will remove him to Newport.

DOUBLY FINED.—Albert Anthony was before Mayor Brush yesterday for disorderly conduct. It appears he struck an Italian boy, a peanut vender, on Fifth avenue, and in the watch house office abused Officer Cook and also Capt. Reed. A fine of $5 and costs for the first offense and $25 and costs for the second was imposed, and in default thereof the accused was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

IS IT REARDON?—Yesterday evening Chief of Police Hague received a telegram from officer Pollock, of Appollo, Armstrong county, stating that there was an Irishman under arrest there, who pretended to be insane, and whom he believed to be Reardon, the murderer of Mr. Margaret Tobin, at Mansfield last fall. The Chief answered the dispatch and sent a full description of the murderer, but at last accounts no answer had been received.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

OBSTRUCTED THE THOROUGHFARE.—John Smith was before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday for having wilfully obstructed the thoroughfare at the corner of Penn avenue and Forty-fifth street. He was adjudged guilty and fined five dollars and costs.

THE CORONER AND MR. DOBSON.

The Late Accident Near Wilkinsburg—Mr. Dobson Exonerated.

Some of the daily papers, in reporting the inquest on the remains of Allen Ramsey, who was killed at Wilkinsburg crossing, on Friday evening last, copied from the *Leader* "a scene" which was reported to have occurred at the inquest, the purport of which was that Mr. S. Dobson, the Road Supervisor, finding that the jury was going to censure the Railroad Company for negligence, became excited, used very profane language, and threatened to "mark" the jurors, and deprive the Coroner of getting a pass on the road hereafter. The story seemed so improbable, and so utterly at variance with the conduct of the railroad officials, that several of the papers, including the COMMERCIAL, made no reference to it whatever.

Mr. Creighton, the general agent of the Company, on seeing the statement, sent for Mr. Dobson, and ascertained (as he had already supposed), that there was no truth in the charges against that officer. Mr. Dobson, however, was not willing to rest under the gross imputations cast upon his character, and obtained a complete vindication, as appears from the following cards, published in yesterday's *Leader*:

A CARD FROM THE JURY.

We, the undersigned, composing the Coroner's jury holding an inquest on the body of Allen Ramsey, at Braddock's Station, on Saturday, the 17th inst., have read the article headed, "Killed Through Carelessness," in the Pittsburgh *Leader* of Sunday, 18th inst., and do now give denial to all and every part of said statement referring to a railroad official. The same would only apply to Mr. S. Dobson, Supervisor of Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburgh to Derry, who was the only official present on that occasion. His conduct was unexceptionable, and instead of withholding any information, he made special efforts to assist us by producing all the witnesses, employers of the company, connected with or having knowledge of said accident.

[Signed]

A. WILLSON,
C. RILEY,
JAMES A. RUSSELL, (Justice of the Peace,)
DAVID BRADFORD,
JOHN SCOTT,
J. A. PEARCE,
DR. J. A. SCHOOLEY.

A witness before the Coroner's Jury.

BRADDOCK'S FIELDS, December 19, 1870.

A CARD FROM THE CORONER.

Coroner West also volunteers a card, of which the following is the concluding portion:

I hereby certify that no such scene took place during the inquest referred to; that Mr. Dobson, Supervisor of the Road, was present at the inquest, but so far from using any harsh language towards me, or making any threats, as stated in the article referred to, treated me with great courtesy and kindness, and exerted himself to have proper witnesses furnished to explain all the facts of the accident to the jury. I was told afterwards that exciting remarks were made by some parties after having been examined in the case, but who they were, or what they said, I do not know only from hearsay; nor do I know from what source the *Leader* had the information on which to base the article referred to, but I do know that no such information was given it by me, as within my knowledge. Any information given by me as to what was said was merely heresay as to what took place after the inquest was over.

J. G. WEST, Coroner.

PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1870.

STILL ANOTHER CARD.

The reporters of the *Leader* follow with another card, in which they place the responsibility for the erroneous statement entirely upon Coroner West himself. This card is signed by Messrs. E. M. O'Neill, John N. Hazlett, Wilford H. Nevin and Thos. M. Scott. It concludes thus:

The paragraph in Sunday's *Leader*, is a correct reproduction of the Coroner's statement of what occurred during that scene—save, perhaps that his language was stronger, and put the railroad officer already referred to in a worse light than the publication does. When questioned by one of the undersigned who were in the office, in the hearing of the others, he reiterated the statement, being particular to mention that he did not know the name of the railroad officer, "he was too mad at him to ask his name;" but he knew he was Superintendent of the construction train, plying between Brinton and Derry. Finally, the Coroner himself was the "source whence the *Leader* had the information on which to have the article referred to" and as he gave it to the *Leader* so the *Leader* published it.

It appears from all this, that Mr. Dobson is not only fully acquitted of all unseemly conduct, but that he conducted himself in an unexceptional manner, and aided the investigation by securing the attendance of such witnesses as had a knowledge of the facts. The statements, however, leave the Coroner in a rather unenviable position.

"METHODIST CHILDREN."

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In Tuesday's issue of your valuable and ably conducted journal, my position in relation to children belonging to Methodist parents, is inadvertantly misrepresented, and as it places me in a position contrary to my declarations from the pulpit, and also my own belief, I desire the opportunity of correcting the error.

First, I believe a child, before passing into sin by actual transgression, is in a saving relation to Christ and therefore a member of Christ's Spiritual Kingdom and should be thus educated to believe.

Second. Whenever children are able to comprehend the import of the ordinances of the visible church, they are proper subjects for reception, and *not until then.*

Third. Church membership is a *voluntary relation*, and should be so with the child as well as adult.

Respectfully,

J. D. HERR,
Pastor Third Methodist Church.

I indorse the above. I. W. MCKEVER.

[The error was committed by a member of the meeting who made the report.]

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Alleged Abandonment.

Some days ago, Mrs. Catharine Realf, wife of Col. Richard Realf, arrived in this city and preferred a charge of abandonment against him, alleging that he had deserted her and refused to contribute to her support and that of her child. As Col. Realf since his coming here had conducted himself in a most unexceptionable manner, and as the case was likely to be amicably settled, we refrained from giving it publicity. The settlement, however, much as it was desired by the friends of the Colonel, was not effected, and yesterday Mrs. Realf appeared before Mayor Brush and made an information for abandonment, alleging that the Colonel was about to leave the city, and had not settled her hotel bill, as he had promised. A warrant was issued, and the Colonel was arrested and taken before the Mayor. Bail was required, which Colonel Realf made no effort to get, although officers were placed at his disposal to summon any friend whom he might wish to see. In default he was committed to jail, and the case will probably come before the Court on Saturday next. Mrs. Realf is said to be penniless.

CRANE'S patent compound soap.

The Other Side.

Officer Fred Rivers, of the Mayor's police, yesterday received a letter from parties in Western Virginia, in reference to the woman, who it will be recollected arrived here some three weeks ago, from that section of country, to meet at the Union Depot, as she averred, her husband, with whom she was to visit friends in Lock Haven. The publication of her narrative in several of the city papers, together with the fact that officer Rivers had endeavored to find her husband, doubtless brought the letter. The writer stated the woman was bad and had run away from a loving husband to whom she had been married nineteen years to meet a fellow who had gained her affections while living in the house with the couple. The writer declared his intention of warning all men with good looking wives to beware of young men "which it was often they betrayed, and also asked that "all" loyal husbands of Pittsburgh should help hunt her up and return her to her home.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.—Elizabeth Pike appeared before the Mayor yesterday and lodged information against her husband, Henry, for disorderly conduct, alleging that he is in the habit of coming home intoxicated, when he abuses her and his family. A similar information was preferred against Fritz Heartel, on oath of his wife Mary, who made the same allegations as the former named woman, with the exception that in addition to abusing her he threatened to kill his infant child. Warrants were issued for the brutal husbands.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

For Indigestion,

Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferrophosphrated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

YOU can get the best oysters from shell or can, in every style, at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

ALLEGHENY.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

WASH in hot, cold, hard or soft water—Crane's soap.

BRACELETS and jewelry of all descriptions at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

FINAL VISIT.—The present Board of Directors of the Poor will pay their final visit to the Poor Farm on Friday next. The term of the members of this Board will close at the end of the year, when the new Board will be sworn in and enter upon their duties.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

A LONG DELAYED ARREST.—Officer Laverty, of the Mayor's police, yesterday succeeded in arresting two of the parties, named respectively Wm. Arnold and Wm. Meizgar, who were engaged in the affray which occurred on Troy Hill in the early part of the month. Informations were made at the time against five of the parties, but all eluded arrest except the two above named, who were captured yesterday. Arnold entered bail for a hearing, but Metzgar, in default of a fine of twenty-five dollars, was committed to the work-house ninety days.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

First Regular Meeting—Lecture by Rev. J. A. Kerr—Interesting Discussion.

The first regular meeting of this Institute was held last evening, in the Third Ward Public School building. There was a good attendance not only of teachers but also of the friends of education, but the attendance would have been much larger had it not been for the slippery condition of the sidewalks. The exercises were of an interesting character, and all present felt well repaid for their presence at the meeting. The programme was followed with the exception of the lecture on "Geography," which was omitted, as it would have prolonged the session of the Institute to too late an hour.

The meeting was called to order by the President, E. M. Still, and was opened with prayer by Rev. M. B. Sloan, of the *School Chronicle.*

The Institute was then favored with a song by Prof. R. M. Cargo, after which the minutes of the meeting of organization, and the constitution as adopted at that meeting were read by the Secretary, J. M. Conroy.

The President appointed the principals of the different wards a committee to collect the tax of one per cent. on a month's salary of all teachers to defray the expenses of the Institute.

Rev. Jos. R. Kerr, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, then delivered an exceedingly interesting and entertaining lecture on "The Facts and Fancies of the Mind." The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and at its close the audience expressed their appreciation in prolonged applause.

After a song by Prof. Cargo, the question "Should pupils be required to report their recitations and deportment?" was discussed by Messrs. J. N. Caldwell and G. W. Gross. Mr. Caldwell thought that, as a rule, those teachers who require the pupils to report were kind hearted, hopeful and confiding, and those who object to it are rigid disciplinarians.

Mr. Gross thought the system of reporting encouraged dishonesty and lying on the part of the scholars, who would be tempted to give a better report than the facts would warrant.

On motion of John Morrow, a vote of thanks was tendered to Sev. Joseph R. Kerr for his able and eloquent address.

Prof. Douthett, County Superintendent, suggested that the teachers meet together once a month and report on the exercises of the Institute instead of visiting the different scholars as is now the custom. After a song by Prof. Cargo and Miss Clara E. Cargo the Institute adjourned.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

MORGAN'S Dining Room is the finest in the city, No. 2 Sixth street and Duquesne Way.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A boy about fourteen years of age, named John Gallagher, met with a severe accident yesterday at Messrs. Ralya & Robertson's cooper shop on Anderson street. The lad was not employed in the shop, but was visiting some of the workmen. At the time of the accident he was passing a circular saw, when by some means his arm was caught by the saw and almost severed at the elbow joint. Drs. Parke & Langfitt were summoned, who promptly arrived and attended to the injuries of the unfortunate boy, after which he was removed to his home on Jefferson street. The physicians are of the opinion that they can save the arm.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The stockholders of the Peoples' Savings Bank of this city convened yesterday afternoon, and held an election for a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, with the following result: S. H. Hartman, J. C. Patterson, R. B. Mcgraw, W. H. Hurt, Samuel Dyer, Jeremiah Kohen, W. George Gibson, Samuel B. Smith, and Silas W. Stuckrath.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 105 Market street.

SOUTH SIDE.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

LADIES' WATCHES and opera chains at Biggs & Hoyle's, No. 6 Wylie street.

EUREKA—Crane's patent compound soap.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

THIEVES FOILED.—An attempt was made some time during Monday night to enter the dwelling house of Mr. Josephs, in Temperanceville. A window shutter in the rear part of the house was forced open, but the noise occasioned by the proceeding aroused the inmates, and in turn the thieves were alarmed and fled. No clue.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

Meeting of the New Council.

The Council of the borough of Temperanceville held a special meeting on Monday evening, December 19th. Members present: Messrs. Patterson, Bryant, Critchlow and Burgess Hollingshead. The oath of office was duly administered by the Burgess to Messrs. Taylor and Mahard, members elect for the ensuing year.

The following officers were duly elected: J. S. Slagle, Solicitor; Thomas Ralph, Treasurer; S. H. French, Clerk.

The following committees were appointed: Committee on Streets, John Bryant, W. C. Taylor; Committee on Lock-up, John Patterson, John Mahard.

On motion, the COMMERCIAL and *Dispatch* were selected as the publishing sheets for the year.

The Burgess was authorized to confer with the Solicitor in regard to having an act passed relating to the better prosecution of disorderly persons.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Burgess.
S. H. FRENCH, Clerk.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of East Birmingham was held last evening in the hall of the Walton Engine House.

Jenkin Jones, Esq., Burgess, occupied the chair, and the members present were Messrs. N. Jones, Hahn, Wharton, Larkins, Haberman and I. Ihmsen.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Wharton, chairman of the committee appointed to examine the report of the Commissioners on the assessments of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth street sewers, and to ascertain whether the streets were in fit condition to be taken off the hands of the contractors, asked that the committee be continued in order to give them time to complete their labors.

On motion of Mr. Hahn, the committee was continued.

Mr. N. Jones, of the committee appointed to examine the streets along which sewers had been built, reported them in good condition.

Mr. Patterson, the Borough Regulator, confirmed the report, except as to Larkins alley, from Eighteenth street westward. He stated that Eighteenth street was paved again after the sewers had been put down, and is in as good condition as before.

Mr. Wharton moved that the work for street paving and sewer building be approved and the contractors relieved. Carried.

Several bills were presented and on motion warrants were ordered.

Mr. Haberman offered a report from James P. Brown, Ex-Solicitor, and moved it be accepted as a final settlement with the property owners to whom it refers; also that Mr. Brown be requested to send in his bill for final settlement. Carried.

Mr. Haberman moved that all outstanding paving accounts be placed in the hands of the Solicitor for collection. Carried.

The same gentleman moved that all persons in arrears for the assessments on the Eighteenth street sewer and tributaries, be notified that if the same are not paid within ten days liens will be filed by the Solicitor. It was adopted.

The Borough Regulator presented a bill which was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ihmsen moved the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the councils of Allegheny city, in reference to the method of sewer connections in use in said city. Carried, and Messrs. Ihmsen, Haberman and Wharton appointed.

Mr. N. Jones offered the following preamble and resolutions in reference to the death of Capt. James Charlton.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call away forever from the scenes of earth, our much esteemed friend and fellow citizen, James Charlton, late Captain of the Walton Hose Company, of this borough, who fell while nobly doing his duty, in saving the property of poor people from the fiery element; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of East Birmingham, in council assembled, express our profound sorrow and deep regret of the decease of our fellow-citizen, the late James Charlton.

Resolved, That in his career as a fireman we have ever heard him named and characterized as one who faithfully and fully discharged every duty intrusted to him.

Resolved, That we deeply condole with his family and relatives in the afflicting bereavement, and trust that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will mitigate their sorrow and endow them with divine peace.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Burgess to the family of our deceased fellow citizen, and put on the minutes as part of the proceedings of the Council.

Mr. Larkins moved the adoption of the resolutions, which was carried unanimously.

Burgess Jones and several members of the Council spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the deceased.

No formal action was taken but it was agreed that the Councilmen as citizens would use their endeavors in raising subscriptions for the relief of the family of Mr. Wm. Kelly, the foreman who was severely injured at the late fire.

The matter of opening the bids for the erection of a new lock-up was upon motion of Mr. N. Jones, referred to the Police Committee with power to act and to call a special meeting if necessary.

Council then adjourned.

CRANE'S patent compound soap—best in market.

ENGLISH plumb pudding for Christmas dinner made to order at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

LADIES' FURS.—Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

Books for Christmas.

You can save *fifty per cent.* by buying of Pratt, at McIlwaine's auction room. He has the finest assortment in the city. Call to-day.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large, intelligent and appreciative audience gathered in the Opera House to hear and see Lotta's delightful acting, singing and dancing in the "Little Detective." This is one of the most enjoyable pieces in her *repertoire*, and cannot but please all who see and hear it. It will be given again to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The attendance at the Academy was much larger last evening than on Monday. Manager Beamer now has one of the best companies ever collected in Pittsburgh, and the entertainment afforded is first class. All will testify to this fact who have seen them. The bill for this evening is particularly good.

VARIETIES THEATER.—Vivian, the De Lave family, Quilter and Goodrich, and the others of the variety combination at this place draw full houses. An entire change of programme will be given to-night.

Our Christmas Gifts.

How pleasant is the reception of a gift at the hands of a friend at this time of the year? What pleasant thoughts and feelings it engenders in the days to come, when old age o'ertakes us. If, kind reader, you are in search of a gift for the coming holidays, you should call on Scharnke & Will, No. 149 Smithfield street. These gentlemen have a large and beautiful stock of watches and jewelry on hand, which they have lately received from the east, at very reasonable prices, and just the thing for a really acceptable Christmas present.

Consumption of the Lungs.

The belief in the fatality of the disease usually denominated phthisis, or consumption, has allowed many an one to pass into an untimely grave. That recent discoveries in medicine have done much to ameliorate and even cure many of the so-called cases of consumption, will no longer admit of doubt. Those, therefore, who allow these afflicted persons to pass beyond the reach of medicine are justly censurable. Dr. Keyser, at his new office, is compounding a medicine known as "LUNG CURE," which will in every instance greatly improve any case of pulmonary disease, and in many cases effect a thorough cure. It has a peculiarly pleasant taste, furnishes to the wasting and decaying organs a healthy plasma for their renewal, and its soothing effects on the irritated throat and fauces cannot be otherwise than beneficial. A medicine of which we know so much as Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and compounded by a man of Dr. Keyser's skill and integrity, we do not hesitate to recommend, with the firm belief that we are conferring an estimable favor upon our readers, especially that class of them to whom a prospect of cure will be sure to meet with a hearty response. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. If your druggists does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it. Price $1 50 per bottle. MWS

Garments for Men and Boys.

It is a fact too well known to the public that much of the ready-made clothing of the day is made up without regard to taste, style or mechanical skill, and the goods are absolutely "spoiled in the making." Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., the popular and fashionable clothiers, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, warrant their ready-made clothing equal to custom work, and whether you purchase a wedding outfit, a dress or a business suit, you may rely on getting good material, a fashionable cut and superior workmanship. Old gentlemen's suits, business men's suits, boys' suits, laborer's apparel, and really every article of clothing and furnishing goods—excepting hats and boots—are found in this establishment. The firm rigidly adheres to the "one price" system.

Fruit Cake.

Mince pies and everything in the baking and confectionary line, made of No. 1 articles, at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of the latest styles, and warranted of the best material, for sale at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street. Superb holiday gifts.

All Kinds

Of fancy cakes on hand or made to order, at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

Hurrah for Young America.

Four of the finest show cattle that has been brought to market this season, two of which will be sold with other choice meats of all kinds at stall No. 12, Diamond market house, Allegheny city, Friday the 23d inst. The other two will be butchered and sold at the same place on Friday, December 30. George Beilstein.

Elegant China Sets.

Call at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, and examine those elegant china sets. Nothing equal to them for holiday gifts.

Burnett's Superior Extracts,

Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. W*

Mantel Ornaments.

For vases, statuettes and mantel ornaments of all kinds, go to R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street. The finest assortment in the city.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Wedding and Private Parties

Furnished with everything in the baking and confectionary line, and all kinds of fancy pyramids of ice cream of A No. 1 kind, at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street.

Woman's Rights.

> "We will renew the times of truth and justice,
> Condensing in a fair, free commonwealth,
> Not rash equality, but equal rights."—*Byron.*

No question in American politics is more prominently put forward at this time for solution than that of female suffrage. Shall the ladies of this progressive nation be longer deprived of the franchise? Already the query, coming up as it does from no insignificant number of people, has forced itself upon the attention of our representatives in Congress, and it is whispered that some of the wisest, most gifted and able Senators are among the warmest advocates and supporters of the affirmative. Revolutions never go backward; if the right to vote is bestowed upon the ladies, they must likewise enjoy the high privilege of holding office, and more, shall be declared eligible to the highest position of honor, trust and profit within the gift of the people. We do not care to take either side of the question at this particular time, believing that our readers, and more especially our lady readers, are more interested in the extraordinary inducements offered at the great representative hat, cap and ladies' fur emporium of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, than in the problem of woman's franchise.

Furs are not only the natural provision for the protection of the delicate and vital portions of the body, but there is nothing which so gracefully sets off the form and brightens the appearance of a lady as a neatly-fitting set of these rich and luxurious articles. A proof of this fact is found in the great rage which exists all over the world for this article of winter dress. Nothing is so genteel, nothing so comfortable, and no lady at church or on the street is now considered well dressed without a set of furs. Another great advantage of this fashion is the durableness of the article. A good set of furs, which costs no more than a shawl, will last a lifetime, and while the fashion of the shawl or sacque will change with every season, the furs are always fashionable. These remarks were suggested by a visit to the well known establishment of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., at No. 139 Wood street, where one of the largest and most desirable stocks of furs in the city is to be found. The subject is specially interesting at this time, when so many persons are puzzling their brains in solving the question what to buy for Christmas presents. Nothing that could be selected would be more gladly received; nothing that would be more lasting, or confer more comforts than one of the sets included in the immense stock at this representative house. Nor is the variety and extent of the stock the only attractive feature presented. Purchasers will be pleased to know that, while every variety of furs is offered, the firm announce their determination to sell at rates which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that they are doing an immense business, and, taking the well known reliability of the firm, and the courteousness of the attachees of the establishment into consideration, it is still less a matter of astonishment that the patrons are always satisfied with the bargains they have secured. Bargains are offered, and will continue to be, and the purchasing public should not fail to take advantage of the rare opportunities now offered of securing them. We once more assure our readers that they can save from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. by buying their furs at this first-class and popular house.

The Demand Yesterday

At Clarke's Book Store for beautiful sets of standard authors, family and pocket Bibles, new juvenile and toy books, Hymn books, writing desks, portfolios, pocketbooks, fancy stationery, photograph albums, musical boxes, games, puzzles and many other fancy goods, was unabated. Twenty packages of new goods were received during the day from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, including everything new in the book and stationery line.

Any book or set of books not on hand will be furnished to order within twenty-four hours, and at popular prices. The store is 112 Wood street, one door from corner of Fifth avenue.

For a Good,

Cheap, reliable and useful table ornament get Evans's spoon stand.

China and Queensware.

The best general assortment Chinaware, Queensware, Table Furniture, Vases, Ornaments, etc., etc., to be found in the city, at the old and reliable house of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

Thomas Algeo

Is an authorized agent for the sale of Evans's celebrated spoon and fork stand.

Luxury.

As our city advances in wealth and refinement, the demand for elegant appliances increase. To meet this demand in the line of household and office furniture, Messrs. Close, Schoeneck & Co., practical furniture manufacturers, corner Penn avenue and Tenth street, have devoted themselves. Their abundant success in the past year has necessitated an enlargement of their already extensive establishment. They have just fitted up the handsomest show-room in the city. Go round during holiday week and see their novelties. It will pay.

Go to Morgan's,

No. 2 Sixth street, and get your dinner. Try it once.

For a Christmas or Bridal Present

Get Evans's spoon stand; it is the latest and nicest thing out.

THE CELEBRATED

HOME

Stomach Bitters

Endorsed by More Leading Physicians Than Any Other Bitters Ever Offered to the Public.

Every Physician in Pittsburgh and Allegheny who has examined the formula by which they are prepared, both Allopathy as well as Homeopathy, acknowledges the HOME BITTERS to be superior to any other tonic or stimulant in the country.

Every Family Should have a Bottle.

Read what that eminent and accomplished chemist, Prof. OTTO WUTH, says of these Bitters:

Messrs. JAS. A. JACKSON & CO.—Gentlemen: I have examined sample of your Home Stomach Bitters, and am fully convinced that it has all the properties claimed by you. I have been shown the receipt according to which it is compounded, and, as far as I could ascertain by careful analysis, I have no doubt but that it is prepared strictly according to that formula, which embraces a variety of the best vegetable tonics known in the Pharmacopœia.

Yours respectfully, O. WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1870.

Mr. E. J. ROBERTS, Agent Home Bitters—Dear Sir: I have examined the preparation called "Home Stomach Bitters," which you sent me, also the formula for its preparation, and from the well known properties of the components, I have no hesitancy in recommending it to the favorable consideration of those desiring or needing anything in the line of a stimulant or stomachic.

B. F. DRAKE, A. M., M. D.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1870.

E. J. ROBERTS, Agent Home Bitters—Dear Sir: I have examined the formula used in preparing "Home Bitters," and can recommend the use of it as a safe and reliable Tonic, when needed by the wants of the system or an enfeebled constitution.

D. H. WILLARD, M. D.

Allegheny City, October 25, 1870.

I have seen a Formula of the Home Bitters, and judging from the ingredients I believe it excels all others as a Tonic, Invigorator and Recuperant; also a preventative to Miasmatic Fevers. The ingredients are simple, yet when combined, they make a grand remedial agent.

WM. CLOWES, M. D.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1870.

For Sale by all Respectable Druggists and Grocers.

E. J. ROBERTS,

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Brilliant success of the Charming and Versatile Commedienne,

LOTTA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 21, 1870, will be presented the three act drama of

THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.

LOTTA in Six Characters, introducing her celebrated SONGS AND DANCES.

Friday Evening—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.

LOTTA MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

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TO-NIGHT ANOTHER NEW TROUPE!

Return of the Great VIVIAN.

Mlle. Gracie, Harry Clark, Charley Brown, Quilter and Goldrich, Mr. Collins and Miss Wren, John Shay, Jule Keen, and other Artists in the greatest Variety Show in the city. Thursday Night the Startling De Lave Family. Saturday Matinee, also Christmas.

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Mammoth Combination. Seven New Stars. Second week of the great French Athletes, Mons. D'Atalie, the Man with the Iron Jaw; M'lle. Angela, the Beautiful Herculean Lady; Young Zephyr, the Athletic Prodigy. First appearance of the world renowned Dutch Comedian, D. L. Morris, as Richard No. 3. The great Artistic Drill Artists, Charles and Carrie Austin, in their Lightning Zouave Drill and Bayonet Combat. The celebrated Gymnasts, Watson Bros., in their daring feats in the air. First appearance of the favorite Comic Vocalist, Add Weaver. The Unequalled Artists in their Duets and Dances, Sheridan and Mack, in conjunction with a Full Dramatic Company.

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A New Wrinkle,

WITH NO BED BUGS.

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OR

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The disease usually known as Consumption in which the Lungs are mainly the organs effected, sweeps annually to the grave more victims than any other within the catalogue of human ills; and the man who proposes to treat it effectually, must expect, at least to a limited extent, to resist more than the ordinary share of public opinion opposed to that belief. Yet we do not know that it ought to have sufficient weight in deterring him from the discharge of a duty to his fellow men which involves the health and lives of thousands.

We are satisfied, from past experience, that Consumption is as curable as any other disease, and that we have discovered a remedy in

Dr. KEYSERS LUNG CURE,

Which, with other remedies to meet the various indications that arise in Consumption, will always prevent its development and in many cases will cure it after it has been developed. We are prepared to prove this with evidence from persons who have been cured by our treatment and Lung Cure. The witnesses are near at hand, and can be appealed to by all who are disposed to doubt what we say. An objection often made to our treatment and medicine is that we advertise it in the newspaper. Now what real difference is there in advertising in a newspaper or by merely saying: "We cured such and such a person of Consumption!" We will tell you. The newspaper conveys the facts to thousands and tens of thousands, whilst in the other way, it is merely related to one or two individuals at a time. If the truth were known, and the motives searched that actuate those who make such objections, we think it would be ascertained that the motives are unworthy ones, or that the persons themselves know nothing of us or of our treatment.

The best evidence of our ability to cure Consumption, ought to be, the testimony of those who have tried our treatment and have been cured by it; not those who have never tried it and consequently know nothing of it. Another objection often made is, that we keep our remedies a secret; that is, that we don't tell how or what it is made of. We certainly have no incentive to make known without compensation, the knowledge that we have labored years to acquire. No reasonable person would expect us to do so.

And many of those who make such objections, would, we fear, withhold even "with parsimonious phrase" the credit belonging to so valuable preparation.

We doubt very much whether any one, even in advanced stages of Consumption, have ever taken DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE without some benefit. In the ordinary Coughs and Throat Affections incident to a climate as variable as ours, it will cure very speedily by a very plain and easily explained action; that is of removing obstructions, allaying irritation, and dissolving and carrying out of the system, through nature's outlets, the morbid accumulations which clog and impede proper respiration.

Most persons who know anything of medicine, are doubtless acquainted with the fact that health consists in the harmony and equilibrium of all the functions of the body. We propose, however, to treat of the lungs and the causes that lead to their disease, and the use of our remedies as a cure—especially DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, valuable in itself, more valuable than any single remedy; for the reason that we have stated in a former part of this article; that is, it opens out and removes obstruction, carries off the phlegm mucous that block up the air cells of the lungs, and, while it is doing so, does not weaken the system in any manner, but acts as a genial tonic and alterative, lessening the cough, loosening and dissolving the expectoration, healing the ulcerations, and at the same time giving tone to the stomach, and stimulating the torpid Liver to a regular action. We have long since lost all confidence in the blue pill and calomel theory of cure, not only in the diseases of the lungs, but in all others. We think our experience in the application of remedies ought to enable us to use a discriminating judgment in their regard, and the conclusion at which we have arrived amounts to about this, that they have never cured anything. In the use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE we have known the most astonishing cures—cures, too after long and tedious medical treatment had proved unavailing; oftentimes DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has accomplished the cure alone without even as much as a dose of any other medicine, and this, too, in bad cases, or at least supposed to be so by those long practiced in the medical art, to keep back my Lung Cure, with these facts staring them in the face and with numerous testimonies of credible witnesses in its favor, one of which we append, through a mawkish fear that advertising is undignified, I would consider myself not only as acting foolishly unwise, but even worse than that, as hiding under a bushel what the world needs and is daily in want of.

A REMARKABLE CURE

OF CONSUMPTION. About a year ago I applied to you for treatment in a very severe attack of lung disease which was fast destroying my life, and which most persons, as well as myself, believed to be Pulmonary Consumption, and you told me, after an examination with your Lung Sound, that the upper parts of both of my lungs were seriously affected, and that if I staid in the house all winter, and took good care of myself and followed your directions closely, you believed you could cure me. I cannot believe otherwise than that my lungs were alarmingly diseased, judging from the large quantity of matter expectorated, and consequent loss of flesh and general debility which ensued; as I stated before, as near as I can remember, I commenced taking your Lung Cure and other medicines about one year ago last September. I was led to do so from a great cure you had made of Christina Fisher, a niece of mine, who by your skill and treatment you restored to sight after she had been totally blind. I had a thorough knowledge of her condition at the time and since, and know her to be as well, if not better, to-day than ever she was in her life, having seen her within the past week.

My own case was believed by most persons as well as my own immediate kindred, to be an entirely hopeless case of consumption, just such a one as would never recover, and most of them to whom I talked about it predicted I would never get well, and I now believe I never would if I had heeded all the proffered advice which was given me, whether it was well meant or otherwise.

I will here state that from the first application made to you, I believed in your medicine, and never for once doubted your skill, and that I adhered to your advice from the beginning with the strictest fidelity, although I must admit that, owing to the importunities from various sources, doubts were thrown into my mind, and my hope failed me. I never can be too thankful that I had the steadfastness and perseverance, notwithstanding those importunities, to confine myself exclusively to your treatment until it cured me. When I first commenced your treatment I lived in Sharpsburg, and my condition was well known to many persons there, among whom was Peter Prager, Cashier of the Sharpsburg Bank, who called one day with you when you called to see me; at that time I had got over the worst of my sickness, although I was still weak and coughed a great deal, especially night and morning.

Often during my sickness I used to expectorate cheesy particles of matter, which you, as well as other persons said, were portions of tubercle which came from the lungs. The medicine you gave me was mostly Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, to strengthen and purify the blood with other medicines at times, which you told me were to improve the condition of my stomach, and help keep up the strength of my system. I suppose I must have taken over fifty bottles of Lung Cure, and I am to-day in better health than before I took sick, and under Providence, I attribute it to your Lung Cure and treatment.

I had often been told that I had the Consumption, and that it was incurable, and I believe if it had not been for you and your Lung Cure I would never have recovered.

I feel it incumbent on me to make these facts known for the benefit of other sufferers, whom I have no doubt feel an anxiety, as I did, to get well. My residence is with my son-in-law, William A. Rhoades, No. 287 Western avenue, where I will be glad to communicate any further particulars of my case that may be of interest to the afflicted.

ANNA BRADLEY,
At Wm. A. Rhodes', 287 Western avenue.

Price, $1 50 per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. KEYSER and he will send four bottles to any address by express.

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AUCTION SALES.

402 BARRELS LUBRICATING OIL.—THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, December 21st, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at McILWAINE'S AUCTION ROOMS, 106 Smithfield street, for whom it may concern, 402 BARRELS LUBRICATING OIL, stored in the Brewer Building, corner Duquesne Way and Eighth street, Pittsburgh, in the storage of Mr. E. L. Goodwin.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, &c.—On TUESDAY EVENING, December 27th, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, by order of E. H. RUSSELL, Assignee in Bankruptcy of C. OTTO HARTUNG, will be sold on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, about 10 Acres of Valuable Land, improved with a Frame Dwelling House thereon erected. Land well planted with young Fruit Trees, &c., situated on a beautiful hillside, at Glendale Station, P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., in Kilbuck township, adjoining lands of H. P. Mueller, Dr. Venn, Walbebrink, and others, being all the Real Estate owned by the said Bankrupt in said Township, together with Twenty Shares owned by the said Bankrupt in the Building and Loan Association No. 4 of Pittsburgh. For information apply to E. H. RUSSELL, Assignee, at 87 Grant street.

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